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 FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Oct 2005 (20051013/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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=> d stat que
 L1 10395 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON OIL
 L2 543 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON INSECTICID?
 L3 1370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON (HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR
 ESTER) AND OIL?
 L4 632 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON POLYOL?
 L5 22 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN
 L15 1339948 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 OR OIL
 L16 264217 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO?
 OR ESTER) (L)OIL
 L17 158848 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 OR INSECTICID?
 L18 659980 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 OR POLYOL
 L19 992 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18
 L20 14564 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 OR DIMETHYL(2A)ETHER
 L21 8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L20
 L22 5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
 OR SPRAY)

=> d ibib abs hitstr l22 1-5

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:41340 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:79159
 TITLE: Particles from supercritical fluid extraction of
 emulsion
 INVENTOR(S): Chattopadhyay, Pratibhash; Shekunov, Boris Y.;
 Seitzinger, Jeffrey S.; Huff, Robert W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ferro Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2004004862 | A1 | 20040115 | WO 2003-US19633 | 20030620 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR | | | | |
| US 2004026319 | A1 | 20040212 | US 2003-423492 | 20030425 |
| CA 2483563 | AA | 20040115 | CA 2003-2483563 | 20030620 |
| EP 1551523 | A1 | 20050713 | EP 2003-742125 | 20030620 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2002-393904P | P 20020703 |
| | | | US 2003-445944P | P 20030207 |
| | | | US 2003-423492 | A 20030425 |
| | | | US 2003-423492P | P 20030425 |
| | | | WO 2003-US19633 | W 20030620 |
| AB | A method of producing microparticles and nanoparticles of a solute via the extraction of solvent, having the solute dissolved therein, from an emulsion fed to a vessel using a supercrit. fluid also fed to the vessel. The solute to be precipitated is dissolved in the solvent to form a solution, and the | | | |
| | solution is dispersed in an immiscible or partially miscible liquid to form an emulsion which is fed by a tube to the vessel. The particles are produced via the extraction of the solvent from the emulsion using the supercrit. fluid in the vessel. The process can produce an aqueous suspension of particles that are substantially insol. in water, and the solvents used in the process to form the emulsion initially can be recovered and recycled from vessel ports at the top. | | | |
| IT | 9003-53-6, Polystyrene RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process) (nanoparticle formation of; nanoparticles from supercrit. fluid extraction of emulsion) | | | |
| RN | 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS | | | |
| CN | Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | |
| CM | 1 | | | |
| CRN | 100-42-5 | | | |
| CMF | C8 H8 | | | |

H₂C=CH-Ph

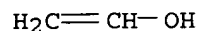
IT 9002-89-5, Poly (vinyl alcohol)
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (particles from supercrit. from supercrit. fluid extraction of emulsion)

RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS

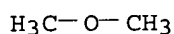
CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
CMF C2 H4 O



IT 115-10-6, **Dimethyl ether**
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(particles from supercrit. from supercrit. fluid extraction of emulsion)
RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:827412 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:306058

TITLE: Metoxadiazone-containing **sprays** discharging the whole amount of the **insecticide** at a time

INVENTOR(S): Otsuka, Shigenori; Kurasumi, Toshiaki; Hirano, Masanori; Murata, Misao; Kaneko, Tetsuo; Imamori, Katsumi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. S. Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

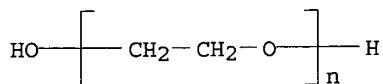
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 2002316904 | A2 | 20021031 | JP 2001-122472 | 20010420 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-122472 | 20010420 |

AB Title **sprays**, which show good spreadability, do not soil floors, and are nonflammable, contain (a) metoxadiazone (I) as an active ingredient, (b) Me₂CO, polyethylene glycol 200, polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, ethylene glycol mono-Me ether, ethylene glycol mono-Et ether, glycol salicylate, PhCH₂OH, crotamiton, and/or triacetin, (c) EtOH, and (d) propellants. Thus, a **spray** containing I, Me₂CO, EtOH, and di-Me ether showed much better spreadability than a control containing kerosene oil instead of Me₂CO.

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(metoxadiazone-containing nonflammable **sprays** with good spreadability)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

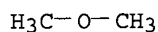


IT 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (propellant; metoxadiazone-containing nonflammable **sprays** with
 good spreadability)

RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS

CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L22 ANSWER 3 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:391933 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:9849

TITLE: Aqueous **aerosol** compositions for delivery of
atomized oil

INVENTOR(S): Zembrodt, Anthony R.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Global Technology Transfer, L.L.C., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 6238646 | B1 | 20010529 | US 1999-322435 | 19990528 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1999-322435 | 19990528 |

AB- Aqueous **aerosol** compns. are produced particularly for the delivery
 of an **atomized oil**, such as a fragrance **oil**,
insecticidal oil or medicinal **oil**. The water
 based system, which includes a water soluble propellant and a dispersed
oil phase in water with a polymeric emulsion, does not need
 shaking before use, is not flammable, and leaves no deposition on
 surfaces. An example of a preferred aqueous **aerosol** air freshener
 composition contains propellant 28, di-Me ether perfume 4, polymeric emulsifier
 (Pemulen 1622) 0.18, disodium EDTA 0.036, Pluronic 10R5 surfactant 0.36,
 triethanolamine 0.27, viscosity modifier (Goodrite 752) 0.36, and water
 q.s. to 100 %.

IT 115-10-6, Dimethyl ether 106392-12-5

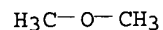
, pluronic 10R5

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)

(aqueous **aerosol** compns. for delivery of **atomized**
oil)

RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS

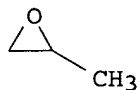
CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553395 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:155456
 TITLE: Topical **sprays** containing film-forming polymers
 INVENTOR(S): Lulla, Amar; Malhotra, Geena; Raut, Preeti
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cipla Limited, India
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2000045795 | A2 | 20000810 | WO 2000-GB366 | 20000207 |
| WO 2000045795 | A3 | 20010809 | | |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| IN 186668 | A | 20011020 | IN 1999-BO93 | 19990205 |
| CA 2359640 | AA | 20000810 | CA 2000-2359640 | 20000207 |
| AU 2000024472 | A5 | 20000825 | AU 2000-24472 | 20000207 |
| AU 759515 | B2 | 20030417 | | |
| BR 2000007997 | A | 20011030 | BR 2000-7997 | 20000207 |

Levy 10_089551

| | | | | |
|--|----|----------|----------------|----------|
| EP 1150661 | A2 | 20011107 | EP 2000-902727 | 20000207 |
| EP 1150661 | B1 | 20031022 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| JP 2002536319 | T2 | 20021029 | JP 2000-596915 | 20000207 |
| NZ 513208 | A | 20030530 | NZ 2000-513208 | 20000207 |
| AT 252380 | E | 20031115 | AT 2000-902727 | 20000207 |
| PT 1150661 | T | 20040227 | PT 2000-902727 | 20000207 |
| ES 2209812 | T3 | 20040701 | ES 2000-902727 | 20000207 |
| ZA 2000005727 | A | 20001221 | ZA 2000-5727 | 20001017 |
| NO 2001003815 | A | 20011002 | NO 2001-3815 | 20010803 |
| HK 1042043 | A1 | 20040408 | HK 2002-103295 | 20020502 |
| US 2004213744 | A1 | 20041028 | US 2003-686517 | 20031016 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------|
| IN 1999-BO92 | A | 19990205 |
| IN 1999-BO93 | A | 19990205 |
| IN 1999-BO382 | A | 19990520 |
| IN 1999-BO582 | A | 19990817 |
| WO 1999-GB2998 | W | 19990909 |
| IN 2000-BO43 | A | 20000113 |
| IN 2000-BO44 | A | 20000113 |
| WO 2000-GB366 | W | 20000207 |
| US 2000-503843 | A1 | 20000215 |

AB A topical, medicinal **spray** composition comprises one or more medicaments in a volatile vehicle, and one or more film-forming polymers. When sprayed on a topical site, the composition forms a stable, breathable film from which the medicaments are transdermally available. Preferably, the composition comprises 0.1-30 % of one or more medicaments, 0.1-15 % film-forming polymers, 0.1-10 % solubilizers, 0.1-8 % permeation enhancers, 1.0-10 % plasticizers, and a vehicle q.s. 100 %. The invention includes a **spray** dispenser containing the topical composition. An **aerosol** contained estradiol 2, PVP K-30 6, vinylacetate-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 4, vitamin E 1, polyethylene glycol-6000 2, polyethylene glycol 3, dichlorodifluoromethane 24.9, and trichloromonofluoromethane 57.1 %.

IT **1406-18-4**, Vitamin E **25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solubilizer; topical **sprays** containing film-forming polymers)

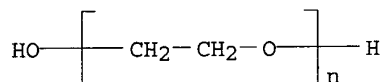
RN 1406-18-4 HCAPLUS

CN Vitamin E (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **54-11-5**, Nicotine **55-63-0**, Nitroglycerin

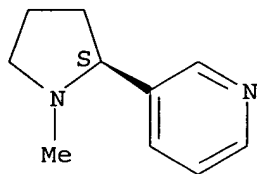
9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical **sprays** containing film-forming polymers)

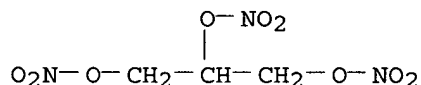
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



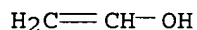
RN 55-63-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
CMF C2 H4 O



L22 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:135528 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:135528

TITLE: Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative

CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC, 20590-0001, USA

SOURCE: Federal Register (1990), 55(246), 52402-729, 21 Dec 1990

CODEN: FERECAC; ISSN: 0097-6326

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The hazardous materials regulations under the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act are revised based on the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. The regulations cover the classification of materials, packaging requirements, and package marking, labeling, and shipping documentation, as well as transportation modes and handling, and incident reporting. Performance-oriented stds. are adopted for packaging for bulk and nonbulk transportation, and SI units of measurement generally replace US customary units. Hazardous material descriptions and proper shipping names are tabulated together with hazard class, identification nos., packing group, label required, special provisions, packaging authorizations, quantity limitations, and vessel stowage requirements.

IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-11-5D, Nicotine, compds.

55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-38-2, Parathion

57-06-7, Allyl isothiocyanate 62-53-3, Aniline,

miscellaneous 76-22-2, Camphor 93-58-3, Methyl

Levy 10_089551

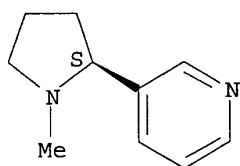
benzoate 98-01-1, Furfural, miscellaneous 98-95-3,
Nitrobenzene, miscellaneous 115-10-6, Dimethyl
ether 118-96-7, Trinitrotoluene 298-00-0,
Methyl parathion 556-61-6, Methyl isothiocyanate
7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, miscellaneous 9003-53-6,
Polystyrene

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PEP (Physical, engineering
or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(packaging and transport of, stds. for)

RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

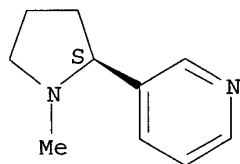
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

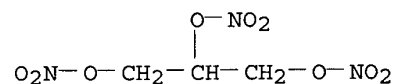
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



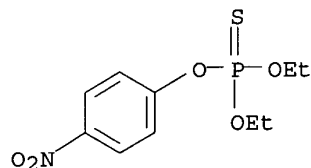
RN 55-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

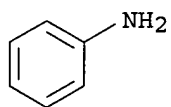


RN 57-06-7 HCAPLUS

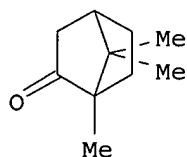
CN 1-Propene, 3-isothiocyanato- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



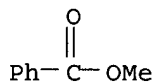
RN 62-53-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenamine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



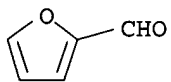
RN 76-22-2 HCAPLUS
CN Bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one, 1,7,7-trimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



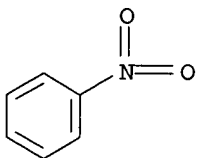
RN 93-58-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, methyl ester (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 98-01-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Furancarboxaldehyde (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

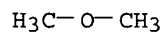


RN 98-95-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, nitro- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

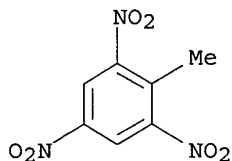


RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

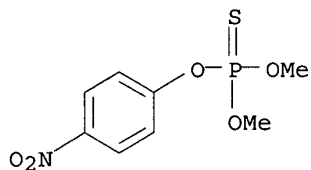
Levy 10_089551



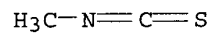
RN 118-96-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3,5-trinitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



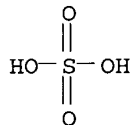
RN 298-00-0 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 556-61-6 HCAPLUS
CN Methane, isothiocyanato- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

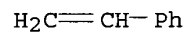


RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



=> => d stat que

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L1      10395 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  OIL
L2      543 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  INSECTICID?
L3      1370 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR
ESTER) AND OIL?
L4      632 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  POLYOL?
L5      22 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PLU=ON  DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN
L15     1339948 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L1 OR OIL
L16     264217 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO?
OR ESTER) (L) OIL
L17     158848 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 OR INSECTICID?
L18     659980 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L4 OR POLYOL
L19     992 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18
L20     14564 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 OR DIMETHYL(2A) ETHER
L21     8 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L19 AND L20
L22     5 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
OR SPRAY)
L23     81 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L19 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
L24     18058 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L15(L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ?
OR SPRAY)) NOT L22
L25     37 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L24 AND L23

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=> d ibib abs hitstr l25 1-37

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L25 ANSWER 1 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2005:732702 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:       143:195618
TITLE:                 Porous bodies and their production, and dispersing
                        difficult to dissolve surfactant
INVENTOR(S):           Cooper, Andrew Ian; Duncalf, Duncan; Foster, Alison
                        Jayne; Rannard, Stephen Paul; Zhang, Haifei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):    Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N. V.; Hindustan Lever
                        Limited
SOURCE:                 PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
                        CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:          Patent
LANGUAGE:               English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

```

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2005073300 | A1 | 20050811 | WO 2005-GB311 | 20050128 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | GB 2004-1947 | A 20040128 |
| | | | GB 2004-1950 | A 20040128 |

AB The title method is for preparing water-dispersible or water-soluble porous bodies that have an intrusion volume as measured by Hg porosimetry .gtorsim.3 mL/g and comprise a 3 dimensional open-cell lattice containing <10% water-soluble polymeric material and 5-90% of a surfactant, providing that the porous bodies are not spherical beads having an average bead diameter 0.2-5 mm. The method comprises the steps of (a) providing an intimate mixture of the polymeric material and the surfactant (or addnl. insolubles) in a liquid medium, (b) providing a fluid freezing medium at a temperature effective for rapidly freezing the liquid medium, (c) cooling the liquid medium with the fluid freezing medium at a temperature below the f.p. of the liquid medium for

a period to rapidly freeze the liquid medium, and (d) freeze-drying the frozen liquid medium to form the porous bodies by removal of the liquid medium by sublimation. Thus, 1 g sodium dodecyl sulfate was dissolved in 5 mL H₂O and to this aqueous solution was added 0.5 mg oil red in 5 mL cyclohexane with vigorous stirring. The emulsion formed was sprayed into liquid N using a trigger **spray** and the resulting frozen powder was freeze-dried to form a powder. The powder was highly porous, rapidly dissolving and dispersed the hydrophobic dye quickly into water to form a clear red solution

IT 50926-66-4, Oil Red 691397-13-4, Pluronic
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (porous bodies for dispersing difficult to dissolve surfactant and additives into liquid media)

RN 50926-66-4 HCAPLUS

CN Oil Red (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

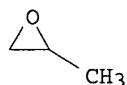
RN 691397-13-4 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, triblock (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:99112 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:171529

TITLE: Agricultural **spray** adjuvants containing

INVENTOR(S): acids and surfactants for hard water conditions
 Parrish, Scott K.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| US 2005026780 | A1 | 20050203 | US 2004-853781 | 20040526 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 2003-473540P | P 20030528 |

AB Agricultural **spray** adjuvants for increasing the efficacy of anionic pesticides and plant growth regulators under hard water conditions are composed of (1) mineral or organic acids that can react or associate with divalent and trivalent cations and (2) cationic surfactants, including polyamine surfactants.

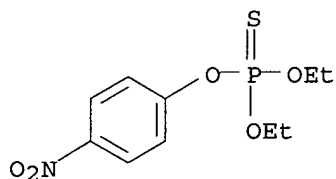
IT **56-38-2**, Parathion **60-51-5**, Dimethoate **121-75-5**, Malathion **2921-88-2**, Chloropyrifos **7664-93-9**, Sulfuric acid, biological studies **16752-77-5**, Lannate

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(**spray** adjuvants containing acids and surfactants for anionic pesticides and plant growth regulators under hard water conditions)

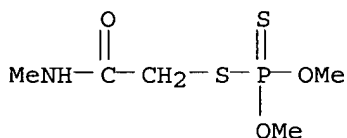
RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS

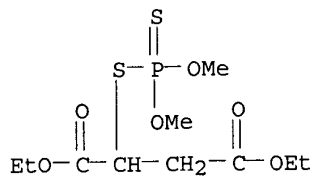
CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



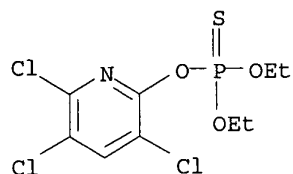
RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS

CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

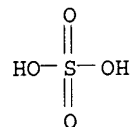
Levy 10_089551



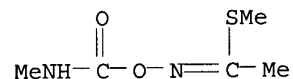
RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



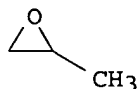
RN 16752-77-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



IT 106392-12-5, Block polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; **spray** adjuvants containing acids and surfactants
for anionic pesticides and plant growth regulators under hard water
conditions)
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 3 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:848127 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:290562

TITLE: A process for preparing of chlorpyriphos dust

INVENTOR(S): Maheshwari, Krishna Kumar; Radhakrishnan, Tarur Venkatasubramanian; Bhoge, Satish Eknath

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Searle India Limited, India

SOURCE: Indian, 22 pp.

CODEN: INXXAP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| IN 182398 | A | 19990403 | IN 1996-BO448 | 19960902 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IN 1996-BO448 19960902

AB A pesticidal composition is prepared by making a solution of chlorpyriphos with a

min. purity of 94-98%, either by dissolving chlorpyriphos in an organic solvent to form a solution or by heating the chlorpyriphos followed by adding a stabilizer and a deactivator while adding a desired quantity of organic solvent to obtain a 20-40% chlorpyriphos solution. Then, the homogeneous solution of chlorpyriphos is sprayed onto a homogeneous mixture of sorptive free-flowing agent along with an inert carrier to make the balance 100% with no consideration for solvent content, in a blender rotating at 5-25 rpm for 1-8 h while continuously stirring the reaction mixture at 30-70° under vacuum. Thus, 1.5 g chlorpyriphos, 1.5 g epoxidized vegetable oil, 1.6 g polypropylene glycol, and o-xylene were blended to obtain a homogeneous solution to **spray** on a mixture of 3 g precipitated silica with soap stone to get 100 g of pesticidal composition

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

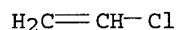
(deactivator; **insecticide** dust preparation by spraying solution containing chlorpyriphos, stabilizer, and deactivator on carrier mixed with free-flowing agent)

RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

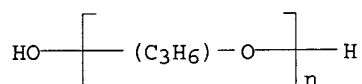
CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

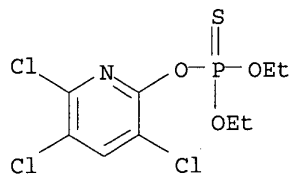
CRN 75-01-4
CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



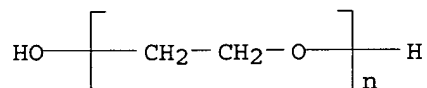
IT 2921-88-2, Chlorpyrifos
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(insecticide dust preparation by spraying solution containing
chlorpyrifos, stabilizer, and deactivator on carrier mixed with
free-flowing agent)
RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 4 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1004976 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:5625
TITLE: Stable nonaqueous suspensions of solid particles in
polyalkylene glycols
INVENTOR(S): Harris, William Franklin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Benchmark Research and Technology, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 771,226.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

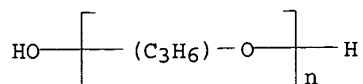
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 2002193256 | A1 | 20021219 | US 2001-905358 | 20010713 |
| US 6743756 | B2 | 20040601 | | |
| US 2002019318 | A1 | 20020214 | US 2001-771226 | 20010126 |
| US 6818597 | B2 | 20041116 | | |
| CA 2453293 | AA | 20030123 | CA 2002-2453293 | 20020711 |

WO 2003006135 A2 20030123 WO 2002-US22114 20020711
 WO 2003006135 A3 20030410
 WO 2003006135 C2 20040429
 W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EC, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR
 EP 1406712 A2 20040414 EP 2002-744865 20020711
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
 US 2003220203 A1 20031127 US 2003-441500 20030520
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-771226 A2 20010126
 US 2000-198922P P 20000421
 US 2001-905358 A 20010713
 WO 2002-US22114 W 20020711
 AB A nonaq. suspension comprises (a) solid particles, (b) a polyalkylene glycol, and (c) a suspension stabilizer comprising hydrogenated castor oil or wax. The suspensions of particles in non-aqueous solvents are extremely stable over long periods of time with min. separation of the solvent and no hard packing of the dispersed particles. The suspensions enable a user to rapidly add the suspension to water and mix at low speeds without generating fugitive dust in the process. The suspensions are environmentally safe, biodegradable and may be used in environmentally sensitive applications, such as drilling fluids for offshore areas. A composition comprising the nonaq. suspension can be used as an environmental chemical, an agricultural chemical, a paper production chemical, a textile chemical, an ingredient in a construction or building product (such as paint, cement, textured finishing compound), a cosmetic ingredient, a hair **spray** component, a gelatin substitute, a ceramic material, a cleaning composition, a polish, an ink, a fire extinguishing chemical, a metalworking chemical, an adhesive chemical, an explosive chemical, a flocculant, a water purification compound, a binder chemical for sand, ores or coal, or an oil field chemical
 IT 25322-68-3, Poly(ethylene glycol) 25322-69-4, Poly(propylene glycol) 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (nonaq. suspensions of solid particles in polyalkylene glycols)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-69-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

Levy 10_089551



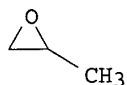
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O

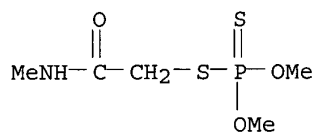


IT 60-51-5, Dimethoate 16752-77-5, Methomyl

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(pesticide, particles; nonaq. suspensions of solid particles in
polyalkylene glycols)

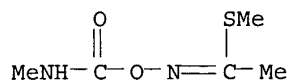
RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 16752-77-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanimidothioic acid, N-[[[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

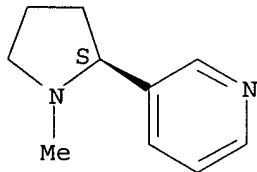


L25 ANSWER 5 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:892523 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:361761
 TITLE: Improved fillers, binders and aerosol generators for cigarettes
 INVENTOR(S): Dittrich, David John; Sutton, Joseph Peter; Coburn, Steven; Figlar, James N.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): British American Tobacco (Investments) Limited, UK
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2003092416 | A1 | 20031113 | WO 2003-GB1446 | 20030402 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2484064 | AA | 20031113 | CA 2003-2484064 | 20030402 |
| BR 2003009549 | A | 20050201 | BR 2003-9549 | 20030402 |
| EP 1501382 | A1 | 20050202 | EP 2003-712445 | 20030402 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| JP 2005523715 | T2 | 20050811 | JP 2004-500612 | 20030402 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2002-9690 A 20020427 | | | | |
| WO 2003-GB1446 W 20030402 | | | | |
| AB The invention relates to a smoking article incorporating a smoking material comprising three main components, namely a non-combustible inorg. filler, an alginic binder and aerosol generating means. The smoking material is combined with tobacco material, which may be treated with addnl. humectant, to provide a smoking article that has an aerosol transfer efficiency ratio of greater than 4.0. | | | | |
| IT 54-11-5, Nicotine | | | | |
| RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); REM (Removal or disposal); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (improved fillers, binders and aerosol generators for cigarettes) | | | | |
| RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS | | | | |
| CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | | |

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(improved fillers, binders and **aerosol** generators for cigarettes)

RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:194509 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:209965

TITLE: Cellulose-containing compositions and **sprays**

INVENTOR(S): Ono, Hirofumi; Amakawa, Hideki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Asahi Kasei Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | --- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 2003073229 | A2 | 20030312 | JP 2001-266312 | 20010903 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-266312 | 20010903 |

AB The comps. for **sprays** contain cellulose particulates having average d.p. ≤ 100 , type I crystal fraction ≤ 0.1 , type II crystal fraction ≤ 0.4 , and average particle size $\leq 2 \mu\text{m}$ and liquid dispersion media, and have cellulose concns. 0.1-5.0 weight% and the maximum viscosity (η_{max}) $\geq 1 + 10^3 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ (in viscosity-shear stress curve measured with a cone-plate rotational viscometer at 25° in the shear rate range including $1 + 10^{-3}$ to $1 + 10^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$). The comps. may contain oily compds., moisturizers, surfactants, metal oxides, UV-shielding agents, inorg. salts, metal powders, gums, dyes, pigments, SiO_2 -based compds., latexes, water-soluble polymers, amino acids, cosmetic components, pharmaceuticals, **insecticides**, deodorants, antibacterials, antiseptics, and/or perfumes. An aqueous dispersion containing 0.5 weight% cellulose (prepared from pulp) showed $\eta_{\text{max}} 2 + 10^3 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$, good sprayability, and good thickness.

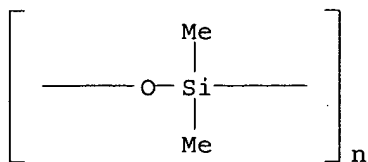
IT **9016-00-6**, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer, **sru 25322-68-3**, Polyethylene glycol **25322-68-3D**, hydrogenated castor oil derivs.

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

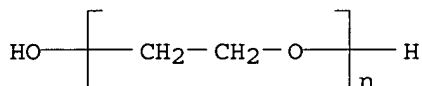
(spray comps. containing cellulose as thickener)

RN 9016-00-6 HCAPLUS

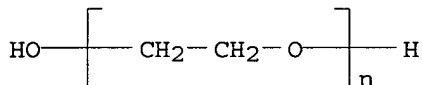
CN Poly[oxy(dimethylsilylene)] (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 7 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:657934 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:206536
 TITLE: Cubic liquid crystalline compositions and methods for their preparation
 INVENTOR(S): Spicer, Patrick Thomas; Small, William Broderick, II; Lynch, Matthew Lawrence
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2002066014 | A2 | 20020829 | WO 2002-US4776 | 20020219 |
| WO 2002066014 | A3 | 20030904 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|----|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 2002160040 | A1 | 20021031 | US 2001-990552 | 20011121 |
| CA 2434647 | AA | 20020829 | CA 2002-2434647 | 20020219 |
| EP 1361865 | A2 | 20031119 | EP 2002-721031 | 20020219 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| JP 2004521125 | T2 | 20040715 | JP 2002-565574 | 20020219 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| US 2001-269953P | P | 20010220 |
| US 2001-990552 | A | 20011121 |
| WO 2002-US4776 | W | 20020219 |

AB A dry powder cubic gel precursor comprising an encapsulating compound, an amphiphile capable of forming a cubic liquid crystalline phase, and optionally

a solvent is described. The encapsulating compound (A), amphiphile (B), and optional solvent (C) are present in mass fractions relative to each other such that $1.0 = a + b + c$, wherein a is the mass fraction of A, b is the mass fraction of B, and c is the mass fraction of C. Further, $1.0 > a > 0$, $1.0 > b > 0$, $1.0 > c > 0$ and a, b, and c do not fall within a cubic liquid crystalline phase region on a phase diagram representing phase behavior

of A, B, and C. A method of making the cubic gel precursor comprises the steps of: (i) dissolving an encapsulating compound in a solvent; (ii) adding an amphiphile; (iii) mixing the encapsulating compound and amphiphile, wherein steps (i), (ii), and (iii) are performed in any order; (iv) **atomizing** the mixture obtained; and, (v) drying the mixture. For example, an active ingredient (fatty acid solution) was encapsulated in powders made by **spray**-drying a liquid solution. The liquid solution was prepared from a premix of 67% water and 33% starch at 70°. A second solution of 90% monoolein and 10% fatty acid mix (20% omega-3, 80% triglyceride **oil**) was prepared at 60°. The **oil** solution was then added to the starch-water solution forming a 9% monoolein,

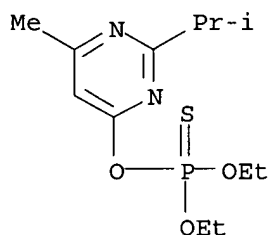
30% starch, 60% water, and 1% fatty acid mixture. A high shear mixing system was used to keep the system mixed and maintained above 90°. The mixture was then pumped at a rate of 8 mL/min through the liquid side of a twin-fluid **atomizer**, with slight adjustments being made to the flow rate to keep the temperature of the exit air in the system between 90-100°. The liquid feed was **atomized** with air at a pressure of 42.6 psi (293.5 kPa). Upon drying, the powder has a composition of 22.5% monoolein, 75% starch, and 2.5% fatty acid mixture. The powder appears to exhibit a bimodal size distribution of larger 10 µm particles and smaller 3-5 µm particles, all of which exhibit the classical shrinkage that is characteristic of starch capsules during their cooling. The uniform appearance of the powders can be an excellent indicator that the fatty acid active is encapsulated within the starch shells.

IT 333-41-5, Diazinon

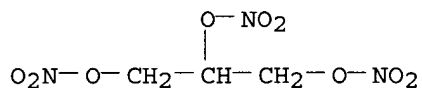
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of powders as precursors of cubic liquid crystalline gel particles)

RN 333-41-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-[6-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-4-pyrimidinyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



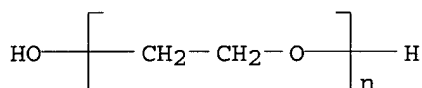
IT 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 106392-12-5, Poloxamer
 407
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of powders as precursors of cubic liquid crystalline gel
 particles)
 RN 55-63-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 1406-18-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Vitamin E (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

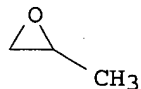
RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)



RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 8 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:606304 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:136367

TITLE: Oil-based insecticidal miticidal composition.

INVENTOR(S): Tanaka, Yasunobu

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

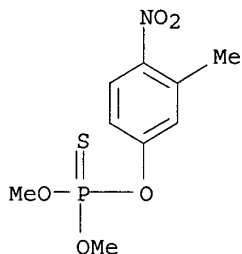
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| JP 2002226311 | A2 | 20020814 | JP 2001-179804 | 20010614 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2000-360668 | A 20001128 |

AB The title oil-based insecticidal miticidal composition (I) is prepared from imiprothrin and ≥ 1 pyrethroids 0.02-50, and polyglycerin fatty esters 100 weight parts. I may further contains oil solvent and/or propellant.

IT 122-14-5, Fenitrothion 26002-80-2, Phenothrin 36675-34-0D, Hexaglycerin, fatty ester
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oil-based insecticidal miticidal composition)

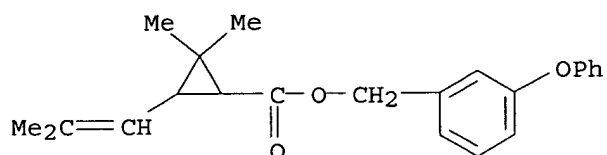
RN 122-14-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 26002-80-2 HCAPLUS

CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl)-, (3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 36675-34-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Hexaglycerol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:502726 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:68164

TITLE: Pharmaceutical **aerosols** containing hydrofluorocarbon propellants and devices for their administration

INVENTOR(S): Goodman, Michael; Lindahl, Ake

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biogland Ireland (R&D) Limited, Ire.

SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 913,226, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

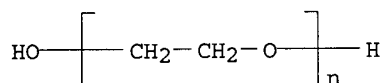
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 6413496 | B1 | 20020702 | US 1999-325927 | 19990604 |
| WO 9824420 | A1 | 19980611 | WO 1997-GB3360 | 19971204 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| ZA 9710923 | A | 19980902 | ZA 1997-10923 | 19971204 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| | | | GB 1996-25171 | A 19961204 |
| | | | GB 1996-26449 | A 19961220 |
| | | | US 1997-913226 | B2 19970909 |
| | | | WO 1997-GB3360 | A2 19971204 |

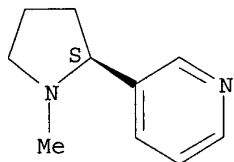
AB A device for providing pharmaceutical doses comprising a container, filled with a pharmaceutical composition including a pharmaceutically active agent in a solution of liquefied 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a), or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3 heptafluoropropane (HFC-227) and a carrier. The carrier can be a pharmaceutically acceptable alc., **polyol**, (poly)alkoxy derivative, fatty acid alkyl ester, polyalkylene glycol, or DMSO. The device includes a valve arranged for delivering **aerosol** doses of said pharmaceutical composition to the exterior of the container, and at least a portion of the device is formed from a polyester. For example, a composition comprising beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP) with HFC- 134a suitable for use in a device of this invention was formulated from the following ingredients (by weight): BDP 0.164%, ethanol 96% 4.992%, and HFC-134a. Each expelled dose of the this formulation is approx. 25 μ L and provides 50

IT μg of BDP.
25322-68-3
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (aerosols containing hydrofluorocarbon propellants and devices
 for their administration)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

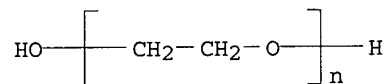


IT **54-11-5**, Nicotine **25322-68-3D**, sorbitan fatty acid
 esters **106392-12-5**, Oxyethylene-oxypropylene block copolymer
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (aerosols containing hydrofluorocarbon propellants and devices
 for their administration)
 RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

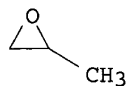


RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:144746 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:162729
TITLE: Preparation of microemulsified slow-releasing
insecticide as aerosol
INVENTOR(S): Huang, Qingzhen
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| CN 1305710 | A | 20010801 | CN 2001-102255 | 20010120 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CN 2001-102255 | 20010120 |

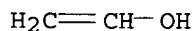
AB The **insecticide** comprises tetramethrin 0.2-0.6, pyrethrin 0.4-0.8, synergist 0.8-1.8, water-soluble macromol. slow-releasing agent 0.5-5, emulsifier 8-20, softened water 60-85%, and addnl. propellant. The pyrethrin is selected from one or more of permethrin, cypermethrin and deltamethrin; the synergist from octachlorodipropyl ether or oxidized piperonyl Bu ether; and the emulsifier from polyoxyethylene castor oil or polyoxyethylene ether. The product is highly effective, and low in cost and toxicity.

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 25322-68-3
52315-07-8, Cypermethrin
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of microemulsified slow-releasing **insecticide as aerosol**)

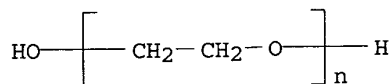
RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

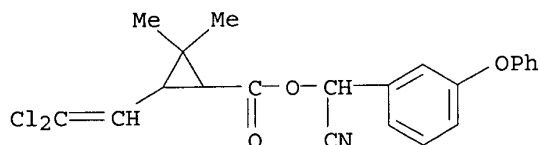
CRN 557-75-5
CMF C2 H4 O



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 52315-07-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-,
 cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 11 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:369664 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:349406

TITLE: Wetting agents containing nonionic surfactants or
 slightly volatile esters for **insecticidal**
 screen door **spray**

INVENTOR(S): Yamaguchi, Masanaga; Ito, Tatsue; Kanno, Hiroki; Kado,
 Katsuyoshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

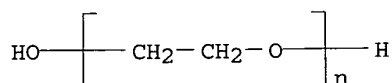
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| JP 2001139402 | A2 | 20010522 | JP 2000-1791 | 20000107 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1999-248948 | A 19990902 |

AB Te wetting agents contain ≥ 1 selected from nonionic surfactants and
 slightly-volatile esters such as fatty acid esters, dibasic acid esters,
 etc. Application of a **spray** containing an aqueous solution containing 0.0025%
 (weight/volume) permethrin and 0.025% (weight/volume) hexyl laurate to a
 screen door
 showed high knockdown effect against *Nephotettix cincticeps*.

IT **25322-68-3D**, castor **oil** derivs., oleate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (screen door **insecticidal sprays** containing nonionic
 surfactants or slightly volatile **esters** as wetting agents)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

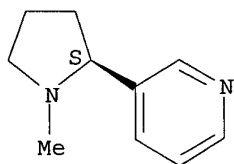


L25 ANSWER 12 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:880937 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:46783
 TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions for nasal administration
 of water-soluble drugs
 INVENTOR(S): Klocker, Norbert
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hexal A.-G., Germany
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|------------------|----------|
| WO 2000074652 | A1 | 20001214 | WO 2000-EP4800 | 20000526 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| DE 19925289 | A1 | 20001207 | DE 1999-19925289 | 19990602 |
| DE 19936545 | A1 | 20010208 | DE 1999-19936545 | 19990803 |
| EP 1189596 | A1 | 20020327 | EP 2000-935121 | 20000526 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| JP 2005505491 | T2 | 20050224 | JP 2001-501189 | 20000526 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1999-19925289 A 19990602 | | | | |
| DE 1999-19936545 A 19990803 | | | | |
| WO 2000-EP4800 W 20000526 | | | | |
| AB The invention relates to a nasally administered pharmaceutical composition comprised of at least 1 water-soluble drug, neutral oil and, optionally, at least one solubilizer, whereby the addition of preservatives and propellants can be dispensed with. The composition contains essentially no water. Polyhexanide 20 mg was dissolved in 100 mL LMiglyol-812, the solution was sterilized and filled into a pump-spray. | | | | |
| IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol | | | | |
| 59-02-9D, α -Tocopherol, esters 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, C16-18-alkyl esters, sodium salts, biological studies | | | | |
| 106392-12-5, Poloxamer | | | | |
| RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) | | | | |
| (pharmaceutical compns. for nasal administration of water-soluble drugs) | | | | |
| RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS | | | | |
| CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | | |

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).

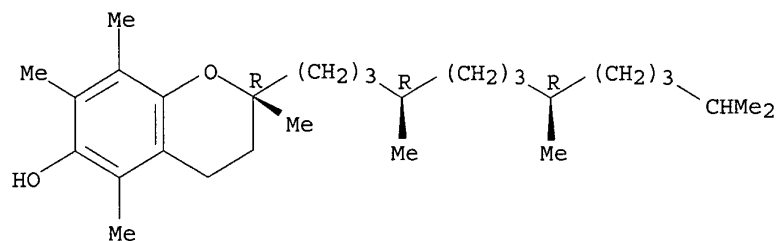
Levy 10_089551



RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

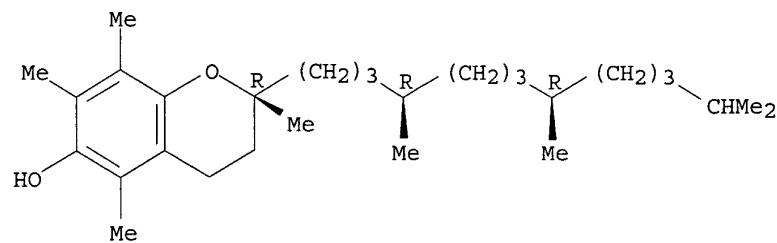
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS

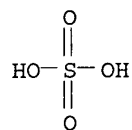
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS

CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



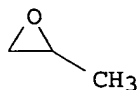
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:865097 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32988

TITLE: Nasal pharmaceutical composition for water-soluble drugs

INVENTOR(S): Kloecker, Norbert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hexal A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|------------------|------------|
| DE 19925289 | A1 | 20001207 | DE 1999-19925289 | 19990602 |
| WO 2000074652 | A1 | 20001214 | WO 2000-EP4800 | 20000526 |
| W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| EP 1189596 | A1 | 20020327 | EP 2000-935121 | 20000526 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| JP 2005505491 | T2 | 20050224 | JP 2001-501189 | 20000526 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | DE 1999-19925289 | A 19990602 |
| | | | DE 1999-19936545 | A 19990803 |
| | | | WO 2000-EP4800 | W 20000526 |

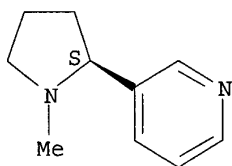
AB A pharmaceutical composition for nasal administration consists of at least a water-soluble drug, neutral oil, and a solution mediator, in which no preservatives and propellants are present and the composition is essentially water-free. Thus, polyhexanide was dissolved in Miglyol-840 and the

Levy 10_089551

composition was sterilized and filled into a pump **spray**.

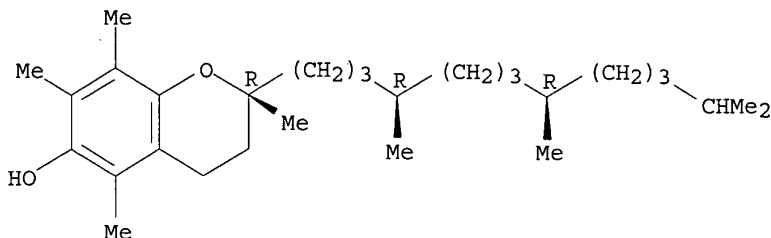
IT 54-11-5, (-)-Nicotine 59-02-9, α -Tocopherol
59-02-9D, α -Tocopherol, esters 7664-93-9D,
Sulfuric acid, C16-18-esters, sodium salt, biological studies
25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, cetostearyl ether
106392-12-5, Poloxamer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(nasal pharmaceutical composition for water-soluble drugs)
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



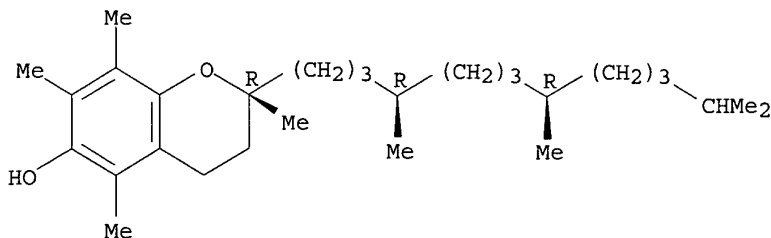
RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

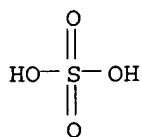


RN 59-02-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-1-Benzopyran-6-ol, 3,4-dihydro-2,5,7,8-tetramethyl-2-[(4R,8R)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl]-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

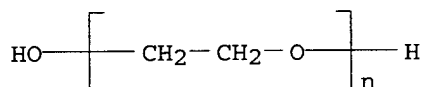
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 7664-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Sulfuric acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

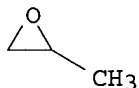


RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 14 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:394194 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:58805

TITLE: Pharmaceutical **aerosol** compositions and devices comprising fluorocarbon propellants and **polyol** carriers

INVENTOR(S): McCarthy, Paul; Goodman, Michael; Lindahl, Ake

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioglan Ireland (R & D) Limited, Ire.; McCarthy, Paul; Goodman, Michael; Lindahl, Ake

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

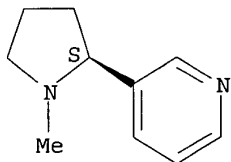
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

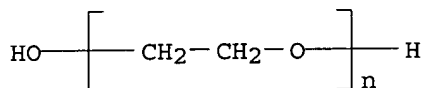
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| WO 9824420 | A1 | 19980611 | WO 1997-GB3360 | 19971204 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2273835 | AA | 19980611 | CA 1997-2273835 | 19971204 |
| AU 9854028 | A1 | 19980629 | AU 1998-54028 | 19971204 |
| AU 726510 | B2 | 20001109 | | |
| ZA 9710923 | A | 19980902 | ZA 1997-10923 | 19971204 |
| EP 1011646 | A1 | 20000628 | EP 1997-947786 | 19971204 |
| EP 1011646 | B1 | 20050817 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| NZ 336049 | A | 20000929 | NZ 1997-336049 | 19971204 |
| JP 2001505171 | T2 | 20010417 | JP 1998-525362 | 19971204 |
| AT 301991 | E | 20050915 | AT 1997-947786 | 19971204 |
| NO 9902677 | A | 19990715 | NO 1999-2677 | 19990602 |
| US 6413496 | B1 | 20020702 | US 1999-325927 | 19990604 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | | |
| | | | GB 1996-25171 | A 19961204 |
| | | | GB 1996-26449 | A 19961220 |
| | | | US 1997-913226 | B2 19970909 |
| | | | WO 1997-GB3360 | W 19971204 |
| AB | A device for providing pharmaceutical doses comprising a container, filled with a pharmaceutical composition including a pharmaceutically active agent in a solution of liquefied 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a), or 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC-227) and a carrier. The carrier can be a pharmaceutically acceptable alc., polyol , (poly)alkoxy derivative, fatty acid alkyl ester, polyalkylene glycol, or DMSO. The device includes valve means arranged for delivering aerosol doses of said pharmaceutical composition to the exterior of the container, and at least a portion of the device is formed from a polyester. An aerosol device contained beclomethasone dipropionate (I) 0.164, 96% ethanol 4.992, and HFC-134a 94.844%. It expelled dose of the above formulation was .apprx. 25µL and provided 50µg of I. A schematic drawing of the aerosol is depicted. | | | |
| IT | 54-11-5, Nicotine 25322-68-3 106392-12-5, Polyoxyethylene polyoxypropylene block copolymer RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (pharmaceutical aerosol compns. and devices comprising fluorocarbon propellants and polyol carriers) | | | |
| RN | 54-11-5 HCAPLUS | | | |
| CN | Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | |

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



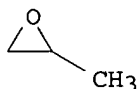
RN 106392-12-5 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 2

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:207739 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:196426

TITLE: Adjuvant for sprayable mixes of herbicides and **insecticides**

INVENTOR(S): Bodulovic, Zeljko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Australia Limited, Australia

SOURCE: Pat. Specif. (Aust.), 61 pp.

CODEN: ALXXAP

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

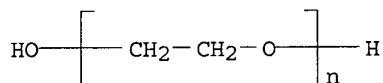
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| AU 674100 | B2 | 19961205 | AU 1994-77424 | 19941025 |
| AU 9477424 | A1 | 19950511 | | |
| AU 9477400 | A1 | 19950511 | AU 1994-77400 | 19941024 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AU 1993-1974 A 19931025

AB The invention provides **spray**-assisting/**spray** compatibility-assisting, adjuvant comps. in concentrate-form, suitable for preparing sprayable mixes of herbicide and **insecticide**

formulations, comprising triacylglycerols-based vegetable oil(s) together with: (i) a nonionic ethylene oxide condensate of alc. or fatty alc. surfactant; and/or (ii) a nonionic ethylene oxide **ester** of fatty acid emulsifier/antistatic agent. Thus, Roundup was formulated with canola oil and Teric OF 6. The concentrate-form adjuvant compns. avoid the comparatively larger amts. of surfactants commonly used in preparing sprayable mixes or herbicide and **insecticide** formulations. They are suitable for preparing sprayable mixes of incompatible formulations of herbicides and **insecticides**, which present a problem with respect to sludge formation that causes blockage of the **spray**-nozzles of spraying equipment, when field-use sprayable mixes are prepared from incompatible formulations of such agents. The invention also provides sprayable mixes or formulations of **insecticides** and herbicides containing the concentrate-form adjuvant compns.

IT 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, esters with fatty acids
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (adjuvants for sprayable mixes of herbicides and **insecticides**)
)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



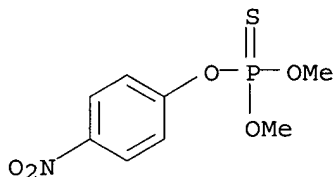
L25 ANSWER 16 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:170904 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:170904
 TITLE: Nonwoven barriers to pesticides
 AUTHOR(S): Easter, Elizabeth Pratt
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Kentucky, Lexington, KY, USA
 SOURCE: Book Pap. - Int. Nonwoven Fabr. Conf. (1990), 331-44.
 INDA, Assoc. Nonwoven Fabrics Ind.: Cary, N. C.
 CODEN: 58HRA3
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Fabrics from nonwoven Tyvek polypropylene (I) fibers were not penetrated by Chlorobenzilate, Dicofol, or Ethion pesticide **sprays**, whether treated with a fluorocarbon or untreated. Other fabrics with equally good barrier properties to pesticides included unfinished Sontara, SMS, and an exptl. I nonwoven fabric. Several methods for evaluating barrier properties are discussed.
 IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (fibers, nonwoven, barrier properties of, to pesticide **sprays**)
)
 RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
 CMF C3 H6



IT 298-00-0, Methyl parathion
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (pesticide **sprays**, barrier properties of nonwoven fabrics to)
 RN 298-00-0 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



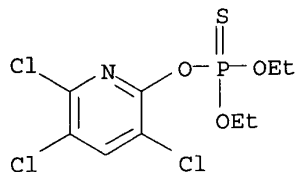
L25 ANSWER 17 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:168367 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:168367
 TITLE: Pesticidal emulsions for plastic pipe spraying devices.
 INVENTOR(S): Shizawa, Hisayasu; Matsunaga, Hideki; Inagaki, Yoshitami
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sankyo Co., Ltd., Japan; Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 03287504 | A2 | 19911218 | JP 1990-88456 | 19900403 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1990-88456 | 19900403 |

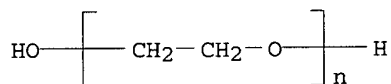
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:168367

AB The title emulsions contain e.g. **insecticides** 0.1-60, anionic or nonionic surfactants 0.50-25, and glycol ether solvents R(OA)nOH (R = H in C1-4 alkyl; A = C2-5 alkylene; n = 1-4) to 100%. The preparation is diluted 5-10-fold prior to spraying. The emulsions are stable and noncorrosive to a plastic pipe. An **insecticide** emulsion consisted of permethrin 5, polyoxyethylene alkylphenyl ether 3.8, Ca dodecylbenzenesulfonate 2.5, and diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 88.7 parts. The formulation was stable for ≥6 mo. and effective against household insects.

IT 2921-88-2
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (emulsions containing surfactants and glycol ethers and)
 RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



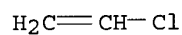
IT 25322-68-3D, alkylphenyl ethers
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (insecticide emulsions containing)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-29-6, Polybutene
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pipes, for agrochem. emulsion **sprays**)
 RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

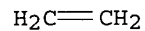
CRN 75-01-4
 CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

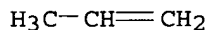
CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
 CMF C3 H6



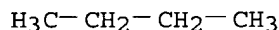
RN 9003-29-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Butene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25167-67-3
 CMF C4 H8
 CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 106-97-8
 CMF C4 H10



L25 ANSWER 18 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:126700 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:126700

TITLE: Thickening agents for **oils** containing
insecticides for spraying

INVENTOR(S): Shiozawa, Kazunobu; Kashiwazaki, Seisaku

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Koshii Preserving Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 62234002 | A2 | 19871014 | JP 1986-75694 | 19860401 |
| JP 02019801 | B4 | 19900507 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-75694 19860401

AB Polyisobutylene, a thickening agent, (1-5% by weight) with mol. weight ranging between 10,000 and 100,000 is added to aromatic hydrocarbon solvents and/or aliphatic hydrocarbon solvents. This pesticide preparation with higher viscosity

is more safely applied by spraying than conventional **sprays** with low viscosity. An **insecticide** was prepared consisting of chlordene 1, IF-1000 (a preservative) 1, polyisobutylene (mol. weight 30,000; Tetrax 3-T) 1, and kerosene 97% by weight

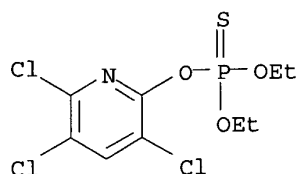
IT 2921-88-2, Chlorpyrifos

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
 USES (Uses)

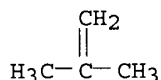
(as **insecticide**, **oils** containing thickening agents and,
 for spraying)

RN 2921-88-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

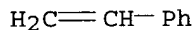


IT 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (as thickening agent, **insecticide** oil containing, for spraying)
 RN 9003-27-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, 2-methyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 115-11-7
 CMF C4 H8

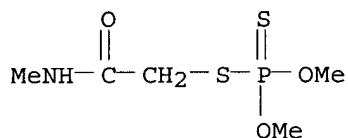


L25 ANSWER 19 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:204960 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:204960
 TITLE: Residual and topical toxicity of various **insecticides** to the lesser mealworm (Coleoptera:Tenebrionidae)
 AUTHOR(S): Vaughan, J. A.; Turner, E. C., Jr.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol., Virginia Polytech. Inst. and State Univ., Blacksburg, VA, 24061, USA
 SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1984), 77(1), 216-20
 CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The relative toxicities of 7 **insecticides** to adult and late instar lesser mealworms (Alphitobius diaperinus) were evaluated and the residual activity of permethrin [52645-53-1] and carbaryl [63-25-2] on polystyrene [9003-53-6] and unpainted plywood was compared. In the residual activity tests, **insecticide** performance was altered by differences in formulation, surface type, and life stage of the insect. Wettable powder formulations were more effective on polystyrene than were emulsifiable concentrate formulations. Residual activity of permethrin and carbaryl was longer and more effective on polystyrene surfaces than on unpainted plywood. Tetrachlorvinphos [22248-79-9] (0.50%) gave excellent control on both surfaces. In the topical application expts., permethrin, famphur [52-85-7], and tetrachlorvinphos were most toxic. Dimethoate [60-51-5], tetrachlorvinphos, carbaryl, and propoxur [114-26-1] were more toxic to late instars than to adults. The reverse was true for malathion [121-75-5]. Protection administered to polystyrene insulation by surface **sprays** may be nullified by the burrowing habits of the insect. Toxicity profiles of different mealworm populations may depend on different **spray** regimes within poultry houses.

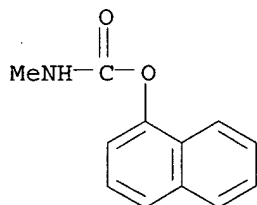
IT 9003-53-6
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (panels, carbaryl and permethrin residual activity on)
 RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 100-42-5
 CMF C8 H8



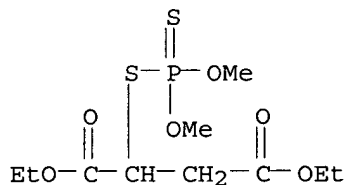
IT 60-51-5 63-25-2 121-75-5
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (toxicity of, to lesser mealworm, factors affecting)
 RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

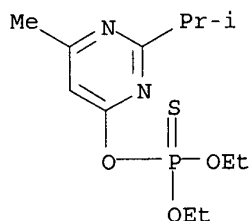


RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

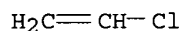


Levy 10_089551

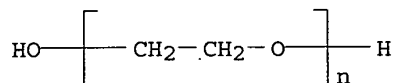
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:456252 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:56252
TITLE: Agents influencing russet on 'Golden Delicious' apple fruits
AUTHOR(S): Creasy, L. L.; Swartz, H. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pomol., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY, 14853, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science (1981), 106(2), 203-6
CODEN: JOSHB5; ISSN: 0003-1062
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Russet on Golden Delicious apple (*Malus domestica*) was induced by **sprays** of daminozide [1596-84-5], Diazinon [333-41-5], superior **oil**, and by environmental factors. Russet severity was reduced by application of a SiO₂ formulation and by protecting fruit from environmental conditions by bagging, plastic covers, or by filtering ambient air.
IT **333-41-5**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(apple fruit russet induction by)
RN 333-41-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-[6-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)-4-pyrimidinyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT **9002-86-2 25322-68-3**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(apple fruit russet response to)
RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
CM 1
CRN 75-01-4
CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 21 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:401925 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:1925
 TITLE: Stable, pesticidal composition
 INVENTOR(S): Juvin, Pierre; Mareau, Pierre
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arsene Valere S.a. r.l., Fr.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 5 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| FR 2447681 | A1 | 19800829 | FR 1979-2445 | 19790131 |
| FR 2447681 | B1 | 19831118 | | |
| BE 888783 | A7 | 19810828 | BE 1981-10219 | 19810513 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | FR 1979-2445 | A 19790131 |

AB Liquid stable, **insecticidal** formulations, for use as **spray** (aerosol) are prepared from pyrethrins, a fatty acid **polyol ester**, an essential oil (lavender or citronellol) and a solvent. Thus, a formulation is given, containing 1% pyrethrin, 2% lavender oil, 10% Cethiol HE, 57% water, and 30% alc. Applied as a **spray**, the formulation was 100% lethal to lice within 5 min, whereas a com. lindane formulation gave 100% mortality within 1 h.

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:401839 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:1839
 TITLE: The persistence of **insecticide spray** deposits on woven polypropylene and jute sacking
 AUTHOR(S): Webley, David J.; Kilminster, Kenneth M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Trop. Stored Prod. Cent., Trop. Prod. Inst., Slough, UK
 SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1980), 11(6), 667-73
 CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB In a trial, simulating the **spray** treatment of bags, the persistence and biol. activity of **insecticide spray** deposits on jute and woven polypropylene [9003-07-0] sheets were compared. Also, the build-up of residues in thin layers of maize under the sprayed sheets was determined. The **insecticides** had much shorter persistence on polypropylene than on jute, and this was coupled with higher residues on the grain. However, the deposits on polypropylene retained equal or greater activity against *Sitophilus zeamais* and *Tribolium castaneum* than the deposits on jute, despite the loss of surface deposit. Wettable powder formulations had a slightly greater surface persistence than emulsifiable concs. and resulted in smaller residues in the grain. Thus, use of **insecticide sprays** on woven polypropylene rather than on jute bags, and a wettable powder formulation of a nonvolatile **insecticide** of low mammalian toxicity appears the best choice. Of the **insecticides** tested, the pyrethroid permethrin [52645-53-1] (cis : trans ratio 25:75) was the most effective and gave the least residue in the grain.

IT 9003-07-0
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)

Levy 10 089551

(insecticide spray deposits on sacking of jute and, comparison of)

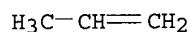
RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

| | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------|
| CN | 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) | (CA INDEX NAME) |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------|

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



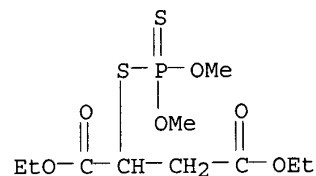
IT 121-75-5 122-14-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(jute and polypropylene sacking **spray** deposits of)

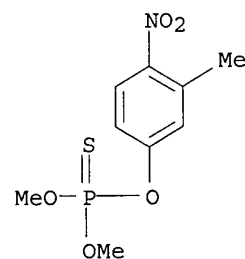
RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS

CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 122-14-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-(3-methyl-4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 23 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:598786 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:198786

TITLE: Water in oil emulsions

INVENTOR(S) : Hughett, Paul D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peterson/Puritan, Inc., USA

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 27 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| DE 2850488 | A1 | 19790523 | DE 1978-2850488 | 19781121 |
| US 4350605 | A | 19820921 | US 1977-854062 | 19771122 |
| AU 7841723 | A1 | 19790531 | AU 1978-41723 | 19781120 |
| FR 2409081 | A1 | 19790615 | FR 1978-32800 | 19781121 |
| GB 2009617 | A | 19790620 | GB 1978-45376 | 19781121 |
| JP 54084883 | A2 | 19790706 | JP 1978-143483 | 19781122 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1977-854062 | A 19771122 |

AB A nonflammable vehicle for aerosol sprays is a water-in-oil emulsion containing an oily liquid and emulsifier consisting of finely-divided montmorillonite mineral rendered compatible with oily liquid by treatment with a quaternary ammonium cation containing $\geq 10C$, polar, organic dispersant, and a partial ester of C10-20 fatty acid with an aliphatic polyol, containing 3-18 OH. Thus, an aerosol deodorant composition was prepared with Al chloride hydroxide as the antiperspirant, glycerol tetramer oleate [9007-48-1] as the partial ester, stearylalkonium hectorite as the montmorillonite derivative, iso-Pr myristate and cyclomethicone [9016-00-6] as the oily liqs., in propylene carbonate as the dispersant.

L25 ANSWER 24 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:434251 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:34251
 TITLE: Treatment of vinyl chloride
 INVENTOR(S): Kagiya, Tsutomu; Takemoto, Katsuo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 51031675 | A2 | 19760317 | JP 1974-105794 | 19740912 |
| JP 55030681 | B4 | 19800813 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1974-105794 A 19740912

AB PVC [9002-86-2] or a vinyl chloride (I) copolymer was used as a carrier for pyrethrin (II) [121-29-9] and parathion (III) [56-38-2] to prepare insecticides. Thus, a spray containing a II-III mixture 12, petroleum compds. 88, propane 26.4, butane 64.3, 1:1 Freon 11-Freon 12 18.6, and I 116 g was irradiated with γ -ray at 0.11 Mrad/hr for 100 hr and mixed (10 g) with 100 g kerosine and 20 parts Triclene to prepare an insecticide.

IT 9002-86-2

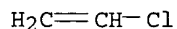
RL: USES (Uses)
 (carriers, for insecticides)

RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4
 CMF C2 H3 Cl



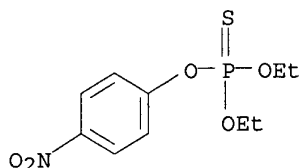
IT 56-38-2

RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(insecticides, carriers for, vinyl chloride polymers as)

RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 25 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:473543 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:73543

TITLE: Liquid soluble packet

INVENTOR(S): Houston, Walter A.; Brunn, Lynn K.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S., 3 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 3877928 | A | 19750415 | US 1970-80246 | 19701012 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1967-659029 | A2 19670808 |

AB Poly(vinyl alcohol) [9002-89-5] packets containing premeasured pesticidal compns. were readily dissolved in water, thus facilitating the mixing operation. For example a composition containing carbaryl [63-25-2] 22, maneb [12427-38-2] 19, lignosulfonate 12, attaclay 3%, CaCO₃ diluent 35, alkyl aryl polyether alc. 5, and inert reaction impurities 4%, was packaged in poly(vinyl alc.) packets for use as a fungicidal-insecticidal spray for vegetables.

IT 9002-89-5

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(water-soluble pesticidal packets composed of)

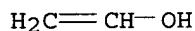
RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

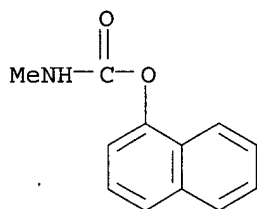
CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

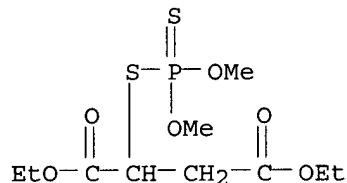
CMF C2 H4 O



IT 63-25-2 121-75-5
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (water-soluble poly(vinyl alc.) pesticidal packet containing)
 RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



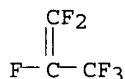
RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 26 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:463085 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:63085
 TITLE: Elastomers in **aerosols**
 AUTHOR(S): Tauscher, Wolfgang
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fed. Rep. Ger.
 SOURCE: Seifen, Oele, Fette, Wachse (1972), 98(10), 293-9
 CODEN: SOFWAF; ISSN: 0173-5500
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: German
 AB Buna, neoprene, Viton, **silicone** rubber, and Vulkollan were studied and tested for use as **aerosol** valve material. Buna and neoprene had the best combination of phys. and chemical properties for a wide variety of **aerosol sprays**, such as hair **spray**, deodorant, sun-tan oil, **insecticide spray**, etc.
 IT 9011-17-0
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (rubber, **aerosol** valves)
 RN 9011-17-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexafluoro-, polymer with 1,1-difluoroethene (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 116-15-4
CMF C3 F6



CM 2

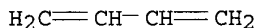
CRN 75-38-7
CMF C2 H2 F2



IT 9003-17-2
(rubber, butadiene; aerosol valves)
RN 9003-17-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3-Butadiene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

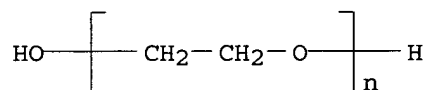
CM 1

CRN 106-99-0
CMF C4 H6

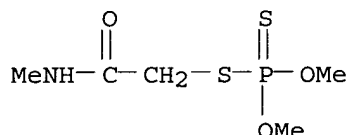


L25 ANSWER 27 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:401505 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:1505
TITLE: **Spray** additives for **insecticidal**
selectivity to injurious vs. beneficial insects
AUTHOR(S): Johansen, Carl
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Entomol., Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA,
USA
SOURCE: Environmental Entomology (1972), 1(1), 51-4
CODEN: EVETBX; ISSN: 0046-225X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Use of liquid **insecticide** formulations or addition of oily materials
to **spray** mixts. improved the safety to honeybees, *Apis*
mellifera, by causing greater sorption of the liquid material on the plant
surface tissue as compared with powder materials. Bees did not pick up
the residues left by **oil** mixts. as readily as they did powders.
Plastic and latex-resin additives such as Polyox WSR 301 [25322-68-3],
Cellosize QP 4400 [9004-62-0], UCAR Latex 680 [11114-07-1] also acted as
safeners for **insecticidal sprays**. This was probably due to a locking in or
coating effect which reduced the contact of bees with the **insecticidal**
residues. The addition of 2,4-DB [94-82-6] (2 lb/gal) also caused
considerable reduction in the residual toxic hazard of dimethoate [

IT 60-51-5] to bees.
 IT 25322-68-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (insecticidal additive, for honeybee safety enhancement)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 60-51-5
 RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (insecticide, additives for, for honeybee safety enhancement)
 RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 28 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:11862 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:11862
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:2193g-h
 TITLE: Tests with acaricides to control Tetranychus urticae [Tetranychus althaeae] on cucumbers
 AUTHOR(S): Gould, H. J.; Kingham, H. G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Agr. Advisory Serv., Cambridge, UK
 SOURCE: Plant Pathology (1964), 13(3), 126-30
 CODEN: PLPAAD; ISSN: 0032-0862
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Single applications of acaricides showed that tetradifon (0.015%) gave consistently good results. Two new acaricides, binapacryl (0.1%) and thioquinox (0.1%), gave good results but were phytotoxic at this concentration, with the damage from binapacryl being particularly severe. Dicofol (0.0125%) gave variable results with some indication of resistance in certain tests. **Sprays** of 2% indopol polybutene gave a control of active stages equal to that obtained with petroleum oil. Several of the chemicals were somewhat phytotoxic.
 IT 9003-29-6, Butene, homopolymer
 (in Tetranychus althaeae control on cucumbers)
 RN 9003-29-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Butene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 25167-67-3

Levy 10_089551

CMF C4 H8
CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 106-97-8
CMF C4 H10

H₃C-CH₂-CH₂-CH₃

L25 ANSWER 29 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:94006 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:94006

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:16445f-g

TITLE: Experimental control of the European red mite in 1962

AUTHOR(S): Cutright, C. R.

SOURCE: Proc. Ann. Meeting Ohio State Hort. Soc. (1963) 74-7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

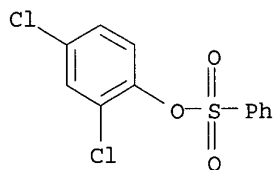
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The current recommendation is the annual use of **oil** and the summer rotation of miticides for apples. **Oil spray** at low dosages (1/2-2%) is very effective against red spider mites in the pink period. Addition of some phosphate **insecticides** helps in the control of aphids and red-banded leaf roller. The phosphate **insecticides** alone do not control European red mites. The mititices most effective for summer use are Chemagro B 36205, Shell 3562, Kelthane, Animert, General Chemical 3707, and Tedion-TEPP mixts. These are effective against two-spotted mites also. Mitox or Genite are recommended for early use in the pink period if **oil** is omitted.

IT 97-16-5, Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-, benzenesulfonate
(European red mite control in apples by)

RN 97-16-5 HCAPLUS

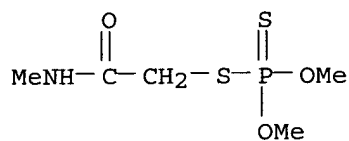
CN Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-, benzenesulfonate (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 60-51-5, Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl ester S-ester with 2-mercapto-N-methylacetamide 9003-29-6, Butene, homopolymer
(European-red-mite control in apples by)

RN 60-51-5 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl] ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



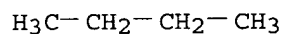
RN 9003-29-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Butene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

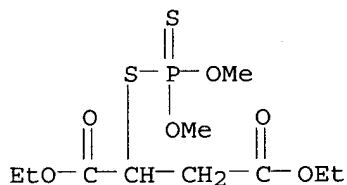
CRN 25167-67-3
 CMF C4 H8
 CCI IDS

CM 2

CRN 106-97-8
 CMF C4 H10



IT 121-75-5, Succinic acid, mercapto-, diethyl ester S-ester with
 O,O-di-Me phosphorodithioate
 (in European red mite control in apples)
 RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 30 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:474688 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:74688
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:13772d-f
 TITLE: Skin-protective compositions
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industry
 SOURCE: 4 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| GB 933668 | | 19630808 | GB | |
| FR M2261 | | | FR | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | RO | 19601014 |

AB A mixture containing 860 g. of a 0.25% aqueous solution of polyoxyethylated isooctylphenol (about 10 oxyethyl groups/mol.), 40 g. glycerol, and 77.4 g. crystalline $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was added to 100 g. poly(vinyl alcohol). The mixture was stirred with reflux in a water bath at 80-100° until a viscous liquid was obtained. When this was applied to the skin, a soft, durable elastic layer was produced on drying, which allowed sweating to occur. The composition resisted the action of organic liquids, **oils**, tars, and concentrated mineral acids. Protection was afforded against dust and **aerosols** of Pb, alkalies, and **insecticides**. Other ingredients could be added, e.g. EtOH to speed drying, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_5\text{Cl}$ as an antiperspirant and bacteriostatic, and gelatin to assist skin adhesion.

IT 9002-89-5, Vinyl alcohol polymers
(in skin-protective preparation)

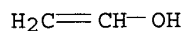
RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5

CMF C2 H4 O



L25 ANSWER 31 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:62325 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:62325

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:10676f

TITLE: Pattern and persistence of deposits of Sevin, with and without surfactants, on the foliage of fruit trees.

II. Application by high-volume sprayer

AUTHOR(S): Pielou, D. P.; Williams, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Canada Dept. Agr., Summerland

SOURCE: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia (1962), 59, 25-8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

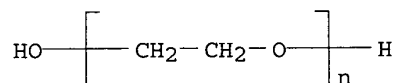
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB I was applied at 1 lb./100 gallons with 1 pint of Plyac added. Deposits were 27% greater on lower than upper surfaces. Plyac reduced initial deposits by 50% because of formation of thinner films of liquid and increased run-off; it also reduced the leaf-to-leaf variance. High-volume spraying uses twice as much **insecticide** per acre and 20 times as much water.

IT 25322-68-3, Glycols, polyethylene
(for Sevin application by spraying)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

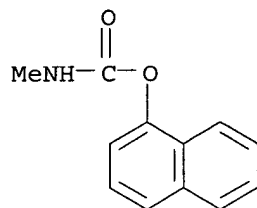
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 63-25-2, Carbamic acid, methyl-, 1-naphthyl ester
(**spray** application of, Plyac as surfactant for)

RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 32 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:62324 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 58:62324

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 58:10676d-f

TITLE: Pattern and persistence of deposits of Sevin, with and without surfactants, on the foliage of fruit trees. I. Application by concentrate sprayer

AUTHOR(S): Pielou, D. P.; Williams, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Canada Dept. Agr., Summerland

SOURCE: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia (1962), 59, 18-24

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

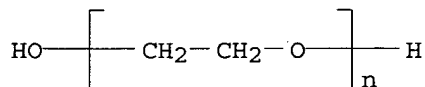
AB Sevin (I) 50% wettable powder was applied to cherry trees by concentrate air blast sprayer without or with Plyac (polyethylene emulsion) added at 1 gallon/acre. For analysis one side of the leaves was pressed against the lip of a jar containing CHCl_3 and the extract analyzed by the colorimetric method

of Miskus, et al. (CA 53, 21427e). Deposits (1.4-3.3 $\gamma/\text{sq. cm.}$) were 75% greater on lower than on upper surfaces. Addition of Plyac increased deposits by 33%. Decline of deposits in the absence of rain is faster on upper surfaces within 32 days and is slowed down by presence of Plyac. Erosion between leaf surfaces may be the reason for disappearance of the **insecticide**.

IT 25322-68-3, Glycols, polyethylene
(for Sevin application by spraying)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

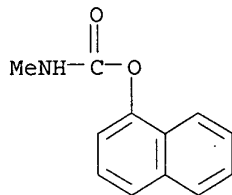
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 63-25-2, Carbamic acid, methyl-, 1-naphthyl ester
(**spray** application of, Plyac as surfactant for)

RN 63-25-2 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Naphthalenol, methylcarbamate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 33 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:74536 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:74536

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:13498f-h

TITLE: Multivalent **insecticide** mixtures in the form of emulsifiable creams

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bombrini-Parodi-Delfino Societa per Azioni

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

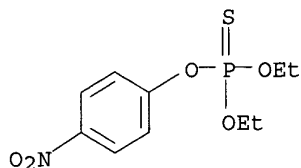
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|------|
| IT 567207 | | 19571004 | IT | |

AB Powerful **insecticides** having activities higher than that of their components are obtained by mixing derivs. of diphenylethane (e.g., DDT), phosphoric **esters** of organic radicals (e.g. p-nitro-phenyl-diethyl-thiophosphate (I)), and diphenylsulfone (or phenyl phenylsulfate or sulfurous acid **ester**) derivs. (e.g. p-chlorophenyl-benzenesulfonate (II) and butylphenoxyisopropyl chloroethyl sulfite (III)), dissolving in suitable mediums, and mixing with surface-active agents. For example, I 10, II 5, III 5, "medium oil" solvent 38, nonionic emulsifier (alkylaryl polyethoxyethanol) 2 parts are mixed with enough H₂O (15 parts) to obtain a cream. DDT (25 parts) is melted and added to the cream and stirred until the mass is cold. DDT can be substituted by other organic chlorinated **insecticides**. **Sprays** (0.5-1%) of the above mixts. are highly efficient against Tortrix pronubana, Dacus oleae, Ceratitis capitata, Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis, Pyrausta nubilalis, Laspeyresia molesta, etc.

IT 56-38-2, Parathion
(as **insecticide**)

RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-86-2, Ethylene, chloro-, polymers

(insecticide-containing, for moth control)

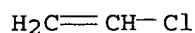
RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl



L25 ANSWER 34 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1956:33742 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 50:33742

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 50:6734i,6735a-c

TITLE: Chemical control of aphids in British Columbia orchards

AUTHOR(S): Proverbs, M. D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Entomol. Lab., Summerland, BC, Can.

SOURCE: Proc. Entomol. Soc. Brit. Columbia (1954), 51, 23-30

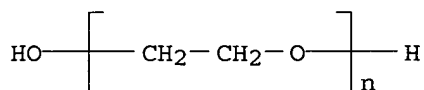
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB This report covers results from control work during 1947-1953 on the black cherry aphid (*Myzus cerasi*); the mealy plum aphid (*Hyalopterus arundinis*); the thistle aphid (*Anuraphis cardui*); the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*); the apple aphid (*Aphis pomi*); and the woolly apple aphid (*Eriosoma lanigerum*). Malathion was an effective control as a summer **spray** for all aphids except *M. cerasi*, which could be controlled equally well with a petal-fall **spray** of parathion or a dormant **spray** of DNOC. During summer parathion gave better control for *H. arundinis* and *E. lanigerum* than did nicotine sulfate-soap. BHC-dormant **oil** and parathion **oil** applied in the dormant stage of bud development controlled overwintering eggs of *H. arundinis*, *A. cardui*, and *M. cerasi* as well as the usual dormant **spray** of DNOC-dormant **oil** or DNOCHP-dormant **oil spray**. **Oil** increased the toxicity of lindane. Lindane did not taint the flavor of the fruit but was too expensive for general use. The systemic **insecticide**, Isopestox, was effective against *E. lanigerum*. Schradan, another systemic, did not control *A. pomi* when it was applied about 1 mo before harvest. Polyethylene glycol **esters** of tall **oil** and oleic **esters** did not increase the aphicidal action of nicotine prepns. appreciably. HETP gave good control of *A. pomi* and *E. lanigerum* but injured some varieties of apple and plum.

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
(**esters** with tall **oil**, in aphid control)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 56-38-2, Parathion 121-75-5,
Malathion

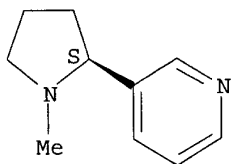
Levy 10_089551

(in aphid control)

RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS

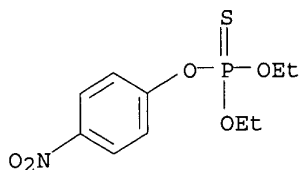
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



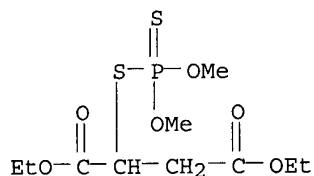
RN 56-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 121-75-5 HCAPLUS

CN Butanedioic acid, [(dimethoxyphosphinothioyl)thio]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 35 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:61784 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:61784

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:10480c-g

TITLE: Carrier material for agricultural chemicals

INVENTOR(S): Kohr, Donald A.; Milde, Roy L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sherwin-Williams Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------|
| US 2558762 | --- | 19510703 | US | ----- |

AB The mixture of 79.5% pure petroleum distillate, containing mostly alkanes and 15-25% sulfonatable material and having a viscosity of 40-70 sec. Saybolt

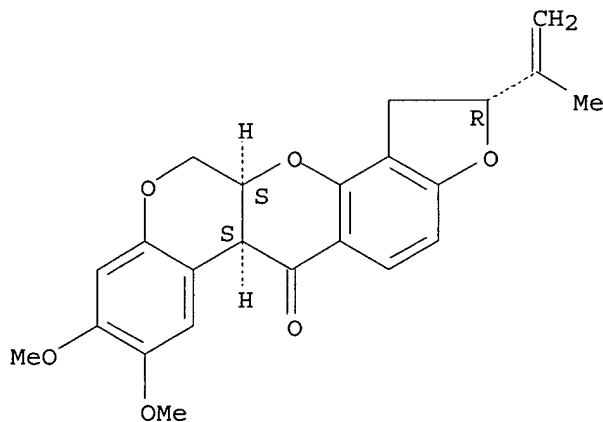
Universal at 100°F., 13.7% Butyl Cellosolve as the coupling agent (I), and 6.8% surface-active agents (II) is used in the ratio of 73:27 as the carrier for Bu 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate (III). II is prepared by heating sorbitol with an equimol. amount of oleic acid to 150-300° in the presence of a catalyst and in a stream of CO₂ or N and condensing the monooleate of the inner sorbitol ether (IV) thus formed at 80-200° with 3-6 moles ethylene oxide and a catalyst so that the free H groups of IV combine with the polyethyleneoxy chains. The mixture is dispersed in water and used as **spray**. Other Cellosolves or Carbitols, in which the alc. has up to 8 C atoms, or their mixture, are also used as I. One of the alcs. is iso-PrOH if Butyl Cellosolve is not used. Mannitol, dulcitol, or other straight-chain hexitols can replace the sorbitol, and stearic acid can replace the oleic acid in the preparation of II. Instead of III, other phenoxy- and naphthoxyacetic acids, phenyl and indolyl aliphatic acids, NaClO₃, dinitro-o-cresol, NH₄ sulfamate, NH₄CNS, NaAsO₂, Ca cyanamide, DDT, rotenone, or other **insecticides**, S, or dimethyldithiocarbamate are incorporated in amts. of 2-400% of the carrier material. II is present in 20-200% by weight of I; I and II together represent 20-300% by weight of the **oil**. The carrier and the active concentrate are stable for several months. The concentrate disperses readily in water regardless of its hardness. The concentrate and its dispersion are not corrosive. The carrier adheres to the plant after evaporation of the water and is not washed off by rain. It aids the penetration of the active substance. The carrier itself has a low plant-physiol. activity.

IT 83-79-4, Rotenone
(carriers for)

RN 83-79-4 HCAPLUS

CN [1]Benzopyrano[3,4-b]furo[2,3-h][1]benzopyran-6(6aH)-one,
1,2,12,12a-tetrahydro-8,9-dimethoxy-2-(1-methylethenyl)-, (2R,6aS,12aS)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

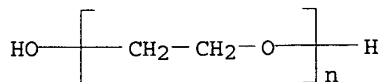
Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
(ethers of hexitol oleates and stearates, as surface-active agents for
agricultural chemicals)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 36 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:33759 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:33759

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:5861b-h

TITLE: Effect of some polyethylene glycol derivatives on the toxicity of nicotine to insects

AUTHOR(S): Turner, Neely; Saunders, D. H.; Willaman, J. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: New Haven

SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., Bull. (1951), No. 543, 35 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Expts. reported by Wigglesworth (J. Exptl. Biol. 21, 97, 1945) suggested the desirability of a more detailed study of the effect of polyethylene glycol (I) derivs. on the penetration of nicotine through the cuticle of insects. The literature is discussed (27 refs.). Nineteen I fatty acid mono- and diesters all from com. sources and 11 ethers [decaethylene glycol mono-p-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenyl ether (triton X-100); tetraethyleneglycol (T) monooctyl, dioctyl, monododecyl, didodecyl, monohexadecyl, dihexadecyl, monooctadecyl, and dioctadecyl ethers; octaethylene glycol (O) monododecyl and monohexadecyl ethers] from com. sources or prepared in the laboratory were available for the tests. The T

mono-

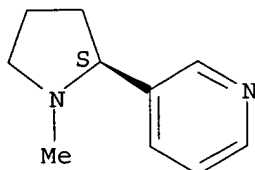
and diethers were prepared from 1 mol. alkyl halide and 1 mol. Na dissolved in 1.1 mol. T and dry dioxane, and separated by low-pressure fractional distillation

or by fractional crystallization. The T monooctyl and monododecyl ethers are mobile, colorless liqs. readily miscible with water; the T monohexadecyl and monooctadecyl ethers and the O monododecyl and monohexadecyl ethers are low-melting solids, dispersible in water on warming; T dioctyl ether is a colorless oil; the remaining dialkyl ethers are low-melting crystalline solids, difficultly dispersible in water. Toxicity of the various mixts. was determined by contact **spray** applications on *Aphis rumicis* and by injection into *Oncopeltus fasciatus*. Nicotine was applied as the alkaloid (95%) and the sulfate (40% nicotine) diluted on the basis of nicotine content. Na oleate, ammonium linoleate, modified ammonium fatty acid compds. (Blendene), a quaternary ammonium (Ammonyx Q), and a nonionic wetting agent (Igepal 300) were tested in preliminary trials. Na oleate increased the toxicity of nicotine as sulfate much more than it affected nicotine alkaloid. Ammonium linoleate had little effect on the toxicity of the sulfate and appeared to decrease that of the alkaloid. Blendene increased the toxicity of the alkaloid more than that of the sulfate. Ammonyx Q and Igepal 300 had little effect on the toxicity of either form of nicotine. Nineteen I derivs. at 0.5% increased the toxicity of 0.04% nicotine to the aphids; 6 derivs. showed little effect, and 5 derivs. reduced toxicity. Fifteen I derivs. which were effective or ineffective with nicotine on the aphids did not increase the toxicity of nicotine injected into *Oncopeltus*. The apparent synergism observed in the **spray** tests resulted from improved penetration of the insect cuticle. The same result was obtained by injection of NaOH, of Na oleate, or of Blendene with nicotine. The nonionic Triton X-100 did not affect the toxicity of injected nicotine sulfate but flattened the slope of the dosage-response curve of the alkaloid. The effectiveness of I mono-oleates in nicotine **sprays** increased and then decreased

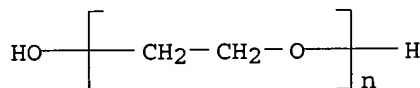
with the increase in length of the I chain; the effectiveness of the 4 I monolaurates tested increased progressively. The large increase in toxicity afforded by addition of certain I derivs. to nicotine **sprays** suggests practical usefulness of such mixts.

IT 54-11-5, Nicotine
(as **insecticide**, effect of polyethylene glycol derivs. on)
RN 54-11-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pyridine, 3-[(2S)-1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
(derivs., effect on toxicity of nicotine to insects)
RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L25 ANSWER 37 OF 37 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:1624 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:1624
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:394f-i,395a-c,396a-c
TITLE: Sulfonation of alkyl aromatic hydrocarbons
INVENTOR(S): D'Ouville, Edmond L.; Burney, Donald E.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Standard Oil Co. of Indiana
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|------|
| US 2450585 | | 19481005 | US | |

AB Water-soluble monosulfonic acids of alkylated aromatic **hydrocarbons** as well as water-insol., oil-soluble monosulfonic acids of higher mol. weight and similar to the petroleum sulfonates of the mahogany type are prepared, substantially free from contamination by each other, by sulfonating the alkylation product of C₆H₆ with C₃H₆ polymers under conditions favoring only formation of water-soluble sulfonic acids, followed by a procedure for sulfonation of the higher mol. weight alkylate. The C₃H₆ polymers used in the alkylation step consist of the distillate (5-10%) obtained on distillation with fire and steam of the product formed when C₃H₆ is passed in the liquid phase through a pool of dispersed AlCl₃. A typical product representing the 10% overhead distillate of the polymer formed at 85°F. had the following properties: A.S.T.M. distillation initial b.p. 310°F., end point 628°F.; Br number 79; n₂₀D 1.4512; A.P.I.

gravity 44.8. This polymer distillate, under the conditions given, yielded the following alkylation products with C₆H₆, when H₂SO₄ (96%) and AlCl₃ (trace HCl) were used as catalysts, resp.: polymer mol. weight 235 in starting material 0.68, 0.68 mol.; C₆H₆ in starting material 0.68, 1.36 mol.; catalyst 450, 25 g.; temperature 50°F., 70°F.; reaction time 15, 0.33 hrs.; alkylate produced 0.485, 0.59 mol.; unreacted C₆H₆ in product 0.03, 0.62 mol.; unreacted polymer in product 0.01, 0.0 mol.; alkylate n_{20D} 1.4795, 1.4802; sp. dispersion-, 122; A.P.I. gravity-, 24.8; yield 71, 87% of theory; yield % by volume of polymer (crude alkylate) 91, 110. These alkylates (I, II) were sulfonated with concentrated H₂SO₄ (96%) and water-soluble monosulfonic acids were formed from the alkylbenzenes containing less than 17 C atoms in the alkyl group. The acid strength can vary in this procedure from 88 to 98% but the amount of acid must be sufficient to maintain a concentration of 78-80% H₂SO₄ (sp. gr. 1.7-1.8) in the spent acid so that the alkyl aromatic sulfonic acids with less than 9 C atoms remain dissolved in the spent acid. After sulfonation, the reaction mixture was allowed to settle into three layers. The lowest layer consisted of spent acid containing in solution low mol. sulfonic acids which can be recovered but are detergents of only inferior quality. The middle layer contained H₂SO₄ and water-soluble sulfonic acids with 9-16 C atoms in the alkyl group. If the time allowed for settling exceeded 5 hrs., this layer was found free from unsulfonated oil and oil-soluble sulfonic acids. The middle layer was neutralized with aqueous caustic and the soap-salt mixture dried at about 260°F. Salt-free soap can be obtained by addition of an equal volume of water to the middle layer, separation of the sulfonic acid solution formed as upper layer, neutralization of the sulfonic acid and

precipitation

of the inorg. salt by means of alc. Evaporation of the alc. solution yields the

purified soap. In examples given, the following sulfonation products were obtained under the conditions listed: charge 182 cc. I, 200 cc. II; H₂SO₄ (96%) 150, 150 cc.; agitation mech., air; reaction time 20, 16 hrs.;

temperature

80°F., 80°F.; spent acid layer 145, 118 cc.; crude sulfonic acid 32, 103 cc.; unsulfonated oil 140, 122 cc.; crude Na salt 30, 86 g.; unsulfonated oil 78, 61% of charge. The unsulfonated oil (III) on treatment with oleum containing at least 30% SO₃ yielded sulfonic acids which can be used for fat splitting and emulsification of mineral oils, or as ingredients of insecticidal spray oils, textile oils, or rust preventives.

After cooling to 40°F., 75 parts of III was treated with 15 parts of H₂SO₄ (96%), 90 parts of oleum (30% SO₃) was added during 3 hrs. while the temperature was maintained at 35-40°F. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm up and agitation was continued for 1 hr. After cooling, 40 parts of water was added, the lower layer formed was withdrawn, the remainder diluted with alc. (90%), neutralized with aqueous caustic, and the alc. solution extracted with an equal volume of C₆H₁₄. Evaporation of the

alc. solution

yielded 31 parts of solid soap while 56 parts of an oil-soap mixture of good emulsifying properties was obtained from the C₆H₁₄ solution

IT 9003-07-0, Propene, homopolymer

(in alkylation of C₆H₆ with AlCl₃ and H₂SO₄ catalysts)

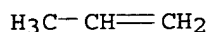
RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



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L6 553 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON ISOPROPANOL
 L7 23 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON SORBITAN MONO?/CN
 L8 108 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON PYRETHRIN?
 L32 83859 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L6 OR ISOPROPANOL
 L33 26052 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 OR SORBITAN (2A) MONO?
 L34 8414 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR PYRETHRIN
 L35 679 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L8 OR EXXSOL? (2A) 60
 L36 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35

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L36 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:77940 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:77940

TITLE: Cytotoxicity testing using neutral red and MTT assays on a three-dimensional human skin substrate

AUTHOR(S): Triglia, D.; Braa, S. Sherard; Yonan, C.; Naughton, G. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Marrow-Tech, Inc., La Jolla, CA, 92037, USA

SOURCE: Toxicology in Vitro (1991), 5(5-6), 573-8

CODEN: TIVIEQ; ISSN: 0887-2333

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The use of a three-dimensional dermal culture system as a substrate in cytotoxicity assays is described. The substrate consists of several layers of dermal fibroblasts, derived from human foreskin, grown on pretreated nylon mesh. This physiol. model of the human dermis has been used in conjunction with the neutral red assay and the MTT assay to assess the in vitro toxicity of a panel of 15 test agents from several different classes. NR50 and MTT50 endpoints (test agent concns. yielding 50% viability) were obtained for compds./formulations from the following groups: surfactants, alcs., antimicrobial preservatives, metal chlorides and pesticides. In addition, the carboxylic ionophore, monensin, was tested in both assays. Limited comparisons of the in vitro neutral red and MTT results, using the three-dimensional culture system, with existing in vivo rabbit ocular irritancy data look promising. This three-dimensional method may afford several advantages over monolayer cultures.

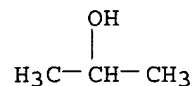
IT 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies

9005-64-5, Tween 20 11121-38-3, Pyrenone

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (toxicity of, to skin, MTT and Neutral Red assay with three-dimensional human skin substrate model in)

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

Levy 10_089551

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 11121-38-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5-[[2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethoxy]methyl]-6-propyl-, mixt. with kerosine and pyrethrins (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

=> => d stat que

L11 5 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON KEROSENE?
L12 2450 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON DIETHYLENE GLYCOL?/CN
L13 98 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON MONOETHYL(L)ACETATE
L14 11 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND ETHER?
L37 34825 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR KERO?
L38 57408 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR DIETHYLENEGLYCOL OR DIETHYLENE(W)GLYCOL
L39 1880 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR MONOETHYL(L)(ETHERACETA TE OR ETHER(A)ACETATE)
L40 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND L38 AND L39

=> d ibib abs hitstr l40 1-15

L40 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1021728 HCAPLUS

TITLE: Process for recovering organic compounds from aqueous streams using glycol ethers as extractants

INVENTOR(S): Frank, Timothy C.; Donate, Felipe A.; Thyne, Thomas C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Global Technologies Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| WO 2005087692 | A2 | 20050922 | WO 2005-US5308 | 20050218 |
| W: | AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | |
| RW: | BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-548404P P 20040227

AB A hydrophilic organic compound is separated from an aqueous solution by (a) intermixing a

sufficient quantity of a glycol ether with the aqueous solution at a first temperature

to form a suspension comprising an aqueous raffinate phase and a glycol ether extract phase comprising the glycol ether, water in saturated quantity, and a

portion of the hydrophilic organic compound, (b) separating the glycol ether extract

phase from the aqueous raffinate phase, (c) heating the glycol ether extract phase to a second temperature which is higher than the first temperature to form a

suspension comprising an aqueous extract phase containing a portion of the hydrophilic organic compound and a glycol ether raffinate phase, and (d) separating

the glycol ether raffinate phase formed in step (c) from the aqueous extract phase. The glycol ether has the general formula $R_1-(OCHR_2CHR_2)_n-OR_3$, where R_1 is a C1-C8-alkyl group; R_2 groups are independently hydrogen, Me or ethyl; R_3 is hydrogen, a C1-C4-alkyl group, a propionyl or acetyl group; and n is an integer between 1 and 4, with the proviso that R_3 is Me when R_1 and R_2 are each Me group, and the glycol ether has an inverse solubility in water, and a partition ratio (value K) for the hydrophilic organic

compound is > 0.1 (e.g. propylene glycol Pr ether, dipropylene glycol Bu ether, ethylene glycol hexyl ether). The method is useful for recovering carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, polyhydroxy compds., amino acids, and amides from aqueous solns.

IT 111-15-9, Ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate 112-15-2, Diethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate 112-59-4

124-17-4 98516-30-4, Propylene glycol ethyl ether acetate

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(process for recovering organic compds. from aqueous streams using glycol ethers as extractants)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$AcO-CH_2-CH_2-OEt$

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$AcO-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-OEt$

RN 112-59-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(hexyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$HO-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-O-(CH_2)_5-Me$

RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS

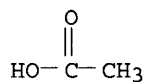
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$AcO-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2-OBu-n$

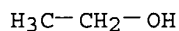
RN 98516-30-4 HCAPLUS

CN Propanol, 1(or 2)-ethoxy-, acetate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

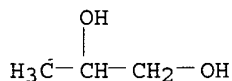
CM 1

CRN 64-19-7
CMF C2 H4 O2

CM 2

CRN 64-17-5
CMF C2 H6 O

CM 3

CRN 57-55-6
CMF C3 H8 O2

L40 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991421 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:28782

TITLE: Method of cleaning chemical or hydrocarbon processing plant

INVENTOR(S): Ferrara, Marcello

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Italy

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2003103863 | A1 | 20031218 | WO 2003-IT359 | 20030610 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, | | | | |

BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2485415 AA 20031218 CA 2003-2485415 20030610
 US 2005139238 A1 20050630 US 2003-513418 20030610
 EP 1565277 A1 20050824 EP 2003-735979 20030610

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: IT 2002-ME7 A 20020610
 WO 2003-IT359 W 20030610

AB A method for cleaning apparatus of a chemical or hydrocarbon processing plant,
 to

remove heavy organic compds., foulant, sludge, coke and the like, includes the following steps: (a) connection of the apparatus; (b) establishment of a closed flow circulation loop which effectively includes the apparatus to be cleaned, a heating means, a system for circulating a fluid, a connection system for establishing a closed loop, inlet/outlet for fluids, control means, filtering means; (c) filling the apparatus with hydrocarbon-based fluid(s) sufficient to fill the closed flow circulation loop during subsequent circulation; (d) circulating the hydrocarbon-based fluid(s) for preferably between 20 min and 7 days, at a temperature between 100° and 600° and a pressure between 1 bar and 50 bar; (e) monitoring of the status of cleaning operations; (f) removal of the circulating hydrocarbon-based fluid(s). After cleaning the apparatus can be immediately inserted back into the process. An optional degassing step can also be performed, in case the apparatus has to be disassembled for inspection of maintenance.

IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate 111-46-6,

Diethyleneglycol, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(method of cleaning chemical or hydrocarbon processing plant)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:248008 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:227842

TITLE: Assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable
 concentration (MAC) list in Poland

AUTHOR(S): Czerczak, Slawomir; Kupczewska, Malgorzata

CORPORATE SOURCE: Nofer Institute of Occupational Medicine, Lodz, Pol.

SOURCE: Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene (2002),
 17(3), 187-199

CODEN: AOEHE9; ISSN: 1047-322X

PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

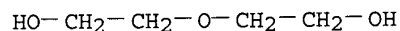
LANGUAGE: English

AB Organic chems. from the Polish maximum allowable concentration (MAC) list were
 analyzed

for skin notation. It can be concluded that the dermal dose LD50s determined on exptl. animals ought to be adopted as the fundamental criterion for providing a substance with the percutaneous absorption notation in the MAC list. All chems. with LD50s value below 1000 mg/kg should be provided with the Sk index in the MAC list. For other chems., a skin notation would be considered when repeated human and dermal application tests have shown significant systemic effects following exposure. When information on the characteristics specified above were not available, physicochem. data required to calculate the flow (solubility, octanol/water partition coefficient, mol. weight) were obtained to consider a skin notation.

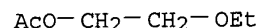
IT 111-46-6, 2,2'-Oxydiethanol, biological studies
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (aerosol; assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable concentration list in Poland)

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

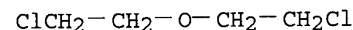


IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate 111-44-4,
 Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
 (assignment of skin notation for maximum allowable concentration list in Poland)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-44-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:459818 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:163162
 TITLE: Method for solvent stripping of residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus using organic solvent
 INVENTOR(S): Endo, Kenshi; Kanma, Naoki; Shimizu, Shigeru; Saito, Takashi; Takayanagi, Mitsuyuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nitto Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 26 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| JP 10183191 | A2 | 19980714 | JP 1997-25733 | 19970127 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1996-52661 | A 19960216 |
| | | | JP 1996-311241 | A 19961108 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:163162

AB A cleaning solvent containing at least one organic solvent selected from organic

solvents having b.p. 100-400° and solubility parameter (SP value) δ_s [cal^{1/2}/cm^{3/2}] of 7.5-13.0 as the active ingredient is used for removing residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus by the solvent stripping method. The cleaning solvent addnl. contains at least one hydrocarbon solvent selected from C7-30 hydrocarbon solvents having solubility parameter δ_s [cal^{1/2}/cm^{3/2}] other than 7.5-13, preferably **kerosene**, light oil, heavy oil, light cycle oil (LCO), light gas oil (LGO), and ligroin. Said organic solvent is N- or O-containing solvents, nonarom. cyclic hydrocarbons, or aromatic hydrocarbons. The O-containing solvents possess at least one group selected from hydroxy, ether, carbonyl, and ester groups and preferably are alkyl α -alkoxyisobutyrate, alkyl β -alkoxyisobutyrate, or alkyl α -hydroxyisobutyrate. The solvent has high cleaning power against residues in a boiler and industrial plants, enables corrosion-free room temperature cleaning, and does not require waste water treatment. This

cleaning

method shortens cleaning steps, cuts down energy and maintenance cost, and is safe compared to water jet cleaning. Thus, 500 g Me β -methoxybutyrate and 10 g scale consisting of iron oxide and heavy oil residue as main components were mixed and stirred under normal temperature for 10 min and filtered using a 1 μ filter paper. The dissoln. ratio of the scale was 52.3% by weight

IT 112-15-2, Diethylene glycol monoethyl

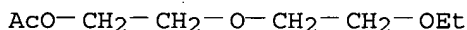
ether acetate 124-17-4, Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(method for solvent stripping of residues adhered to industrial plant apparatus using organic solvent)

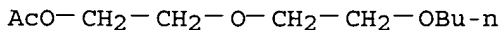
RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:62218 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:142984

TITLE: Solid-free wellbore fluid

INVENTOR(S): Van Slyke, Donald C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Oil Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S., 11 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 55,510,

Levy 10_089551

abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
Patent
English

DOCUMENT TYPE:
LANGUAGE:
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| US 5710111 | A | 19980120 | US 1994-251568 | 19940531 |
| US 5556832 | A | 19960917 | US 1992-948509 | 19920921 |
| US 5696058 | A | 19971209 | US 1995-440260 | 19950512 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1992-948509 | A2 19920921 |
| | | | US 1993-55510 | B2 19930430 |

AB Solid-free, essentially all-oil and invert emulsion wellbore fluids are employed in well drilling, completion, and workover operations. Techniques for remediating dense aromatic solvents wellbore fluids entail removal and/or dissoln. of particulate matter.

IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate 112-15-2,
2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate 124-17-4, 2-(2-
Butoxyethoxy)ethyl acetate
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(in solid-free wellbore fluid)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OBu-n

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L40 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:115615 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:115615
TITLE: Historical characterization of exposure to mixed solvents for an epidemiologic study of automotive assembly plant workers
AUTHOR(S): Nelson, Nancy A.; Robins, Thomas G.; Garrison, Richard P.; Schuman, Marvin; White, Roberta F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Public Health, Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-2029, USA
SOURCE: Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene (1993),

8(8), 693-702

CODEN: AOEHE9; ISSN: 1047-322X

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AB The approach used to estimate historical exposures to organic solvents and Pb for

a group of hourly employees who worked in several large automotive assembly plants and who were subjects in an epidemiol. case-control study is described. The 1243 participants worked at various times from the 1940s to the late 1980s in 8 facilities with diverse operations and complex exposures to mixed solvents. Individual cumulative solvent and Pb exposures were estimated using a number of available resources: employment applications which showed jobs held prior to hire by the automotive company, complete job histories maintained by the personnel department, industrial hygiene air sampling data collected by the company over the past several decades, observation of current operations, and information obtained from interviewing knowledgeable plant personnel. The general approach may have wide application in this corporation and in others that maintain similar personnel and industrial hygiene records.

IT 111-15-9, Cellosolve acetate 112-34-5, Butyl carbitol

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (occupational exposure to, health hazard from, epidemiol. case-control study of, in automobile assembly plants in Michigan and Ohio)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 112-34-5 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

n-BuO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L40 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:581846 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:181846

TITLE: Spray development process for lithographic plate preparation

INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Susumu; Shigetaka, Seizi; Furukawa, Koji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| EP 475384 | A1 | 19920318 | EP 1991-115378 | 19910911 |
| R: DE, GB | | | | |
| JP 04120546 | A2 | 19920421 | JP 1990-241445 | 19900912 |
| JP 2627018 | B2 | 19970702 | | |
| US 5252431 | A | 19931012 | US 1991-757295 | 19910910 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1990-241445 | A 19900912 |

AB A lithog. plate not requiring dampening with water during printing is prepared by imagewise exposing a presensitized plate comprising, on a substrate, a photosensitive layer and a silicone rubber layer and developing the plate by spraying a pressurized liquid onto the plate surface at a pressure of 10-200 bar to remove the silicone rubber layer of the image areas. The developing method does not require the use of brush rolls or developing pads which directly come in contact with the plate surface and give rise to wear.

IT 111-15-9, Ethyl cellosolve acetate 111-46-6,
Diethylene glycol, uses 111-77-3,
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 111-90-0,
Ethylcarbitol 111-96-6, Diethylene glycol
dimethyl ether 112-15-2, Carbitol acetate 112-34-5,
Butylcarbitol 112-59-4 112-73-2 18912-81-7
19327-37-8, Diethylene glycol mono-octyl ether
25961-87-9, Diethylene glycol mono-n-heptyl
ether

RL: USES (Uses)

(development of presensitized lithog. plates having silicone rubber top
layers by spraying with solns. containing)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

HO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

RN 111-77-3 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

RN 111-90-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

EtO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

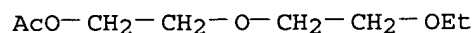
RN 111-96-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

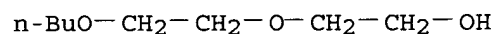
MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OMe

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

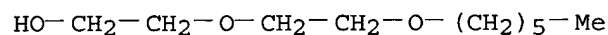
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



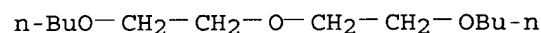
RN 112-34-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



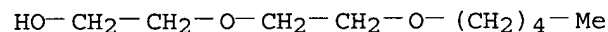
RN 112-59-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(hexyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



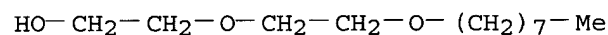
RN 112-73-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butane, 1,1'-[oxybis(2,1-ethanediylxy)]bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



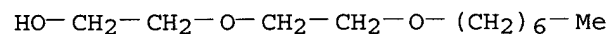
RN 18912-81-7 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(pentyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 19327-37-8 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(octyloxy)ethoxy]- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 25961-87-9 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-[2-(heptyloxy)ethoxy]- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:135528 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:135528
TITLE: Performance-oriented packaging standards; changes to classification, hazard communication, packaging and handling requirements based on UN standards and agency initiative
CORPORATE SOURCE: United States Dept. of Transportation, Washington, DC, 20590-0001, USA
SOURCE: Federal Register (1990), 55(246), 52402-729, 21 Dec 1990
CODEN: FEREAC; ISSN: 0097-6326
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The hazardous materials regulations under the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act are revised based on the United Nations recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods. The regulations cover the classification of materials, packaging requirements, and package marking, labeling, and shipping documentation, as well as transportation modes and handling, and incident reporting. Performance-oriented stds. are adopted for packaging for bulk and nonbulk transportation, and SI units of measurement generally replace US customary units. Hazardous material descriptions and proper shipping names are tabulated together with hazard class, identification nos., packing group, label required, special provisions, packaging authorizations, quantity limitations, and vessel stowage requirements.

IT 111-15-9, Ethylene glycol **monoethyl ether acetate 693-21-0, Diethylene glycol dinitrate 929-06-6**, 2-(2-Aminoethoxy)ethanol
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process) (packaging and transport of, stds. for)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 693-21-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis-, dinitrate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

O₂N-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-NO₂

RN 929-06-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-aminoethoxy)- (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

H₂N-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L40 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:212459 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:212459

TITLE: A microbicidal/microbiostatic composition for industrial use

INVENTOR(S): Katayama, Sakae; Ito, Yosuke; Hirashima, Hidenori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Katayama Chemical Works Co., Ltd., Japan; Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

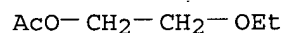
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| EP 338440 | A1 | 19891025 | EP 1989-106667 | 19890414 |
| EP 338440 | B1 | 19920415 | | |
| R: DE, FR, GB, SE | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----------|----------------|------------|
| US 4963586 | A | 19901016 | US 1989-338609 | 19890414 |
| US 5026723 | A | 19910625 | US 1989-339124 | 19890414 |
| FI 8901812 | A | 19891019 | FI 1989-1812 | 19890417 |
| FI 92640 | B | 19940915 | | |
| FI 92640 | C | 19941227 | | |
| FI 8901813 | A | 19891019 | FI 1989-1813 | 19890417 |
| FI 92638 | B | 19940915 | | |
| FI 92638 | C | 19941227 | | |
| CA 1307202 | A1 | 19920908 | CA 1989-596906 | 19890417 |
| CA 1307203 | A1 | 19920908 | CA 1989-596907 | 19890417 |
| JP 02042007 | A2 | 19900213 | JP 1989-99380 | 19890418 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1988-96523 | A 19880418 |

AB A composition which can exhibit sufficient microbicidal/microbiostatic action in a smaller amount and can maintain its effect even at low temps. was prepared containing a nitrobromopropane derivative and 4,5-dichloro-1,2-dithiol-3-one (I). The composition is used for industrial uses, e.g., papermaking process waters, textile oils, antifouling coatings, etc. Thus, mixts. of 2-bromo-2-nitro-1,3-diacetyloxypropane or 2-bromo-2-nitro-1,3-diformyloxypropane (7.5 mg/L) and 15 mg/L I showed very great synergistic effects against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Gliocladium virens* and *Rhodotorula rubula*, as compared to sep. components. Their effects were maintained even the temperature dropped from 35 to 15° in white water of papermaking process. Solvents for the composition are claimed.

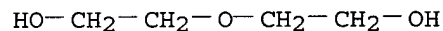
IT 111-15-9, 2-Ethoxyethyl acetate
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (microbicidal compns. of nitrobromopropane and dichlorodithiolone containing)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

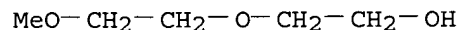


IT 111-46-6, biological studies 111-77-3,
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (nitrobromopropane derivs. and dichlorodithiolone bactericidal composition storage stability in)

RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-77-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:425409 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:25409
 TITLE: Cleaner solutions
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Carbon Paper Co., Ltd., Japan

Levy 10_089551

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 58225200 | A2 | 19831227 | JP 1982-107476 | 19820621 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1982-107476 19820621

AB Cleaner solns. for removing soil and graffiti from plastic and other surfaces are prepared by mixing 2-pyrrolidinone [616-45-5] or a derivative and(or) mesityl oxide [141-79-7] (good solvents) with an ester and(or) a ketone and with a poor solvent (e.g., water or hydrocarbon). A typical composition comprised Methyl Carbitol [111-77-3] 1, Bu2CO [502-56-7] 1.5, N-vinylpyrrolidinone [88-12-0] 1.8, **kerosine** (b. 90-180°) 9, and sec-BuOH [78-92-2] 3 parts.

IT 111-15-9 111-77-3
RL: USES (Uses)
(cleaning solvent compns. containing)

RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

RN 111-77-3 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-methoxyethoxy)- (6CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OH

L40 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:217371 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:217371

TITLE: Agents for cleaning inks from printing machines

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan; San-Ai Sekiyu K. K.

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 57202399 | A2 | 19821211 | JP 1981-86699 | 19810605 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1981-86699 19810605

AB Title cleaning agents comprised **kerosine**, ≥1 compound selected from methoxybutyl acetate (I) [4435-53-4], **diethylene glycol** mono-Et ether acetate [112-15-2], **diethylene glycol** di-Me ether [111-96-6], Me acetoacetate [105-45-3], and dioctyl adipate [103-23-1], and optionally 0.5-15 volume% alcs. Thus, a cleaning agent containing Pegasol 3040 64, Isopar G 6, and I 30 volume% had good detergency for blanket cylinders and rolls.

IT 111-96-6 112-15-2

RL: USES (Uses)
(printing-ink removers, containing kerosine)

RN 111-96-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OMe

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OEt

L40 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:414262 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:14262

TITLE: Multicolor laminate of photopolymer that is imagewise hydroperoxidized

INVENTOR(S): Heimsch, Robert A.; Reaville, Eric T.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Monsanto Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 17 pp. Division of U.S. 3,925,076.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| US 3993489 | A | 19761123 | US 1975-617123 | 19750926 |
| US 3790389 | A | 19740205 | US 1971-115727 | 19710216 |
| US 3925076 | A | 19751209 | US 1973-415845 | 19731114 |
| US 415845 | A1 | 19750128 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1967-644121 A2 19670607
US 1971-115727 A3 19710216
US 1973-415845 A3 19731114

AB Hydroperoxidized latent image areas are obtained on polymer layers having C-to-C double bond unsatn. by imagewise exposure of these layers containing a photosensitizer of porphyrin type in the presence of O. The latent images are then developed by contacting with a dye that is selectively attracted to either the nonimage or image areas. Thus, a paperboard support coated with a styrene-butadiene latex was overcoated with a solution containing ditetrahydrofurfuryl phthalate 9 and acetophenone 1 part, exposed through a pos. transparency to an 85-W UV-light source for 15 min, and wiped with an odorless kerosene solution containing 0.4% DuPont Brown N dye to give a clear image.

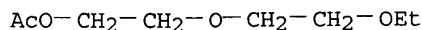
IT 112-15-2

RL: USES (Uses)

(hydroperoxidized latent image development by dye solution containing, on photopolymer layers)

RN 112-15-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:451291 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:51291

TITLE: Aerosil as thickening agent for fluids

AUTHOR(S): Fratzscher, Helmut

CORPORATE SOURCE: Anwendungstech. Pigmente, DEGUSSA, Wolfgang/Hanau, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Farbe + Lack (1969), 75(6), 531-8

CODEN: FALAAA; ISSN: 0014-7699

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: German

AB The use of the pyrogenic silica Aerosil 200 (I) as a thickener for various liqs. was studied. The dispersing method used effected the final viscosity obtained in compns. containing unsatd. polyester (Ludopal P 6) 80, styrene 11.4, styrene (containing 1% paraffin) 7.0, and I 1.6%. An ultrasonic dispersing apparatus gave the highest viscosity mixture, but the dispersion had limited storage stability. The best results were obtained with a 3-roll mill. The amount of I required to give viscosities of 500, 1000, 5000, and 10,000 cp. in a series of 57 organic liqs., a number of 3- and 4-component

liquid mixts., and several com. resin solns. were tabulated. The best thickening action was obtained in the pH range 4-9, with maximum values generally appearing in the range 5-8 and the advantages and disadvantages of the various dispersion methods were discussed.

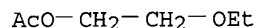
IT 111-15-9 111-90-0

RL: PRP (Properties)

(viscosity of silica thickening agents-containing)

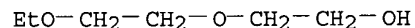
RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-90-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:18172 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:18172

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:3655c-i

TITLE: Solubilities of unvulcanized rubbers

AUTHOR(S): Sarbach, D. V.; Garvey, B. S., Jr.

CORPORATE SOURCE: B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, O.

SOURCE: India Rubber World (1947), 115, 798-801

CODEN: IRWOAL; ISSN: 0096-5790

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Pale crepe rubber, Buna-S (German, GR-S, Hycar OS-10, butadiene-Me methacrylate copolymer, GR-I(Butyl), GR-M (Neoprene), Perbunan-26, Hycar OR-15, GR-P(Thiokol) and polyvinyl chloride (plasticized with tritolyl

phosphate) were immersed in liqs. for 7 days, and in each case the rate of attack and general effect (whether softening, gelling, limited or unlimited swelling, or solution) on sheets 1/32 in. thick of the masticated elastomers were determined. All tests were at room temperature except when the

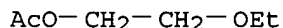
m.p.

of the agent was higher. Data show the effects on the various elastomers, of the following liqs. which were chosen to study the influence of functional groups, hydrocarbon radicals, chain length, branching in aliphatic radicals, and mol. weight: hexane, gasoline, **kerosene**, mineral oil, cyclohexane, pinene, dipentene, turpentine, benzene, toluene, xylene, p-cymene, ethylbenzene, styrene, tetrahydronaphthalene, amyl naphthalene; chloroform, C tetrachloride, dichloroethane, iso-Pr chloride, dichlorodifluoromethane, dichlorofluoromethane, chlorobenzene, fluorobenzene, chlorotoluene, Et pentachlorobenzene, o-chloronaphthalene, Halowax oil, amylchloronaphthalene; ethanol, isopropanol, Am alc., benzyl alc., ethylene glycol, **diethylene glycol**, glycerol, terpineol, phenol, cresol, p-tert-butylcatechol; glacial acetic acid, lactic acid; di-Et ether, iso-Pr ether, Ph Et ether, dibenzyl ether, dioxane, dioxolane; ethylenediamine, dicyclohexylamine, diethylamine, aniline, dimethylaniline, phenylhydrazine; nitromethane, nitroethane, 1-nitropropane, 1-chloro-1-nitroethane, nitrobenzene; furfural, benzaldehyde, n-hexaldehyde; acetone, Me Et ketone, diisopropyl ketone, acetophenone, cyclohexanone, phorone, mesityl oxide; Me formate, Et acetate, Bu acetate, Bu stearate, iso-Pr acetate, Et oxalate, Am borate, benzyl benzoate, Et silicate, Et acetoacetate, triacetin, di-Bu phthalate, dioctyl phthalate, tritolyl phosphate, tributoxyethyl phosphate, butylacetyl ricinoleate, Me methacrylate, cottonseed oil; triethanolamine, Cellosolve, Butyl Cellosolve, Cellosolve acetate, Carbitol, ethylene chlorohydrin; piperidine, furan, thiophene, pyridine, pyrrole; C disulfide, ethanethiol, sulfur dioxide (liquid); acrylonitrile, formamide; Dispersing oil no.10, Bardol-B, Nevoll, ammonia (liquid), and Circo light processing oil. By studying so many types, it becomes possible to predict the solvent power of a liquid of known composition. In turn, the solvent power, chemical stability, b.p., m.p., and viscosity together indicate the utility of a material as a softening agent or in cements. Furthermore, in general, materials which are good solvents for unvulcanized rubber are strong swelling agents for the same rubber vulcanized. In general, the correct interpretation of the data should make it possible to answer many practical questions in rubber technol.

IT 111-15-9, Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate 111-46-6,
Diethylene glycol 111-90-0, Ethanol,
 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-
 (effect on rubbers)

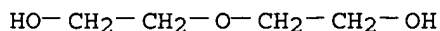
RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



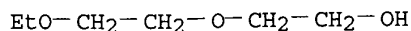
RN 111-46-6 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2,2'-oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 111-90-0 HCAPLUS

CN Ethanol, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L40 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1947:12415 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 41:12415

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 41:2526h-i,2527a-i

TITLE: Toxicity and repellency of certain organic compounds to larvae of *Lucilia sericata*

AUTHOR(S): Loeffler, Erwin S.; Hoskins, W. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. California, Berkeley

SOURCE: Journal of Economic Entomology (1946), 39, 589-97

CODEN: JEENAI; ISSN: 0022-0493

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

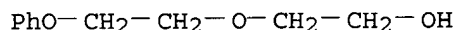
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB A laboratory test for the systematic evaluation of fly larvicides for use in the

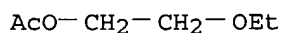
treatment of myiasis is made as follows: 15 maggots of this fly are placed in 20 cc. of a culture medium containing agar (C.A. 35,1572.1), a pad of raw wool is then pressed on the surface of the medium, and the culture is sprayed with 5 cc. of the toxicant solution. The number of larvae leaving the culture gives a measure of the repellency of the spray; the number of larvae dying in 2 and 12 hrs. in the culture measures the rapidity of death of the unrepelled larvae; the number of larvae dying in the unsprayed container in which the culture is placed measures the delayed mortality occurring after repellence. The following potential vehicles for carrying toxicants and repellents into the wound gave these percentages of repellency, rapid mortality, and delayed mortality: Bu alc. 15, 85, 3; Bu acetate 12, 87, 7; Cellosolve (ethylene glycol monoethyl ether) 97, 1, 5; Cellosolve acetate 40, 62, 22; Cellosolve acetate 5% + **kerosene** 95%, 90, 10, 7; Bu Cellosolve 32, 71, 12; Bu Carbitol (Carbitol = **diethylene glycol** monoethyl ether) 60, 41, 28; Bu Carbitol acetate 34, 66, 22; Bu Carbitol acetate 75% + water 25% 51, 46, 23; Ph Carbitol 30, 68, 9; Ph Cellosolve 41, 56, 17; **kerosene** 71, 41, 1; Oil Number 1 (viscosity 46, unsulfonatable residue 87%) 10, 3, 5; Oil Number 2 (viscosity 50, unsulfonatable residue 70%) 0, 36, 1. Another group of compds. was dissolved in a repellent spray (Cellosolve) and tested against 3rd-instar larvae. The volume percentage concentration of toxicant in the spray, and the percentages of repellency, rapid mortality, and delayed mortality after 12 hrs. were: Bu thiocyanate 5, 27, 73, 23; methallyl thiocyanate 5, 85, 15, 34; butylammonium thiocyanate 5, 65, 29, 6; 50% Bu Carbitol thiocyanate (Lethane 384) 5, 33, 71, 13; same 10, 12, 88, 12; 50% of a mixture of Bu Carbitol thiocyanate and β -thiocyano esters of higher fatty acids in **kerosene** (Lethane 384 special) 10, 51, 48, 35; Et thiolacetate 5, 82, 10, 7; iso-Bu thiolacetate 5, 69, 22, 1; tert-Bu thiolacetate 5, 75, 25, 7; a mixture of 5% tert-Bu thiolacetate and 95% **kerosene** 48, 47, 5; mixture of 5% methallyl sulfide and 95% **kerosene** 82, 21, 4; mixture of 2% Et benzyl sulfide 2,100, 0, 21; same 5, 70, 29, 7; phenoxathiin 5, 36, 64, 29; ethylene glycol ethyl thio ether 5, 64, 36, 10; thiodiglycol 5, 79, 19, 3; diethylene monothiodioxide 5, 82, 17, 8; Bu disulfide 2, 100, 0, 5; same 5, 94, 1, 0; mixture of 5% methallyl disulfide and 95% **kerosene** 70, 34, 5; N-bromacetamide 5 (weight/volume %), 92, 6, 4; p-nitroaniline 5 (w/v%), 70, 24, 11; diphenylamine 5 (w/v%), 84, 16, 63; phenothiazine 5 (w/v%), 8, 91, 7; same 2 (w/v%) + 98% Bu Carbitol acetate 59, 39, 20; m-dinitrobenzene 5 (w/v%), 27, 72, 14; monobutylthiourea 5 (w/v%), 64, 17, 6; CCl₄ 100, 0, 100, 0; Bu Carbitol chloroacetate 5, 71, 28, 0; Bu Cellosolve chloroacetate 5, 58, 42, 58; tetraethylene glycol dichloride 5, 65, 9, 6; epichlorohydrin 5, 69, 31,

67; dichloroethyl phthalate 5, 84, 13, 9; DDT (tech.) 5 (w/v%), 36, 64, 36; γ -hexachlorocyclohexane 5 (w/v%), 0, 100, 0; same 1 (w/v%), 14, 86, 14; same 0.1 (w/v%), 3, 97, 3; methyl isobutyl ketone 5, 54, 43, 0; methyl ethyl thio ketone 5, 83, 6, 0; tarter emetic in water 5 (w/v%), 6, 4, 3; tannic acid in water 5 (w/v%), 18, 0, 0; C₆H₆ 100, 0, 100, 0; C₆H₆ 10% + Bu Carbitol acetate 90%, 75, 12, 9; SC(OC₂H₅)SCH₂C(:CH₂)CH₃ 5, 75, 23, 16; spray A, a mixture of Carbitol acetate 20%, Plastol (polymerized butylene) 50%, and methallyl disulfide 30%, 100, 16, 85, 5; A 5, 63, 31, 10. A few expts. made on 4th instar larvae show decreased repellency without increased rapid mortality. This instar is, in general, more resistant to toxicants than the 3rd instar. Rates of penetration of several solvents into dry and wet wool were studied; the time in sec. for a uniform piece of raw wool to sink in the test solvent follows: Cellosolve, dry 1, wet 1.5; Bu Carbitol 3, 2; oil Number 1 10, 17; oil Number 1 + 1% com. wetting agent containing Na octadecyl sulfate 10, 8; same +5% same wetting agent 9, 9; oil Number 1 + 5% same wetting agent + 45% water 10, 25; spray A 5, 5; water 120, 4. Results: diphenylamine and Bu Carbitol chloroacetate were the most effective repellent larvicides tested. Among the hydroxyalkyl ether compds., toxicity followed the order, alcohol > acetate > thiocyanate > chloroacetate. The alkyl sulfides and disulfides were nontoxic. Replacement of an alkyl group by an aryl group did not increase toxicity. Phenothiazine (thiodiphenylamine) was more toxic than any related compound; replacement of S by O in this compound yielded toxic compds. of interest. Several halogenated compds. (DDT, γ -hexachlorocyclohexane, epichlorohydrin, Bu Carbitol chloroacetate) showed high toxicity. A new blowfly repellent, Spray A, possessed considerable larvicidal as well as effective repellent action. 13 references.

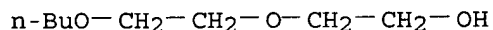
IT 104-68-7, Ethanol, 2-(2-phenoxyethoxy) -
 (as solvent for insecticides and insectifuges)
 RN 104-68-7 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-(2-phenoxyethoxy) - (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 111-15-9, Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate 112-34-5, Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) - 124-17-4, Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) -, acetate
 (as solvents for insecticides and insectifuges)
 RN 111-15-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-ethoxy-, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112-34-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) - (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 124-17-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethanol, 2-(2-butoxyethoxy) -, acetate (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

AcO-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-OBu-n

IT 638-56-2, Ether, bis[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethyl]
(repellency and toxicity to *Lucilia sericata*)
RN 638-56-2 HCAPLUS
CN Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis[2-(2-chloroethoxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ClCH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂-O-CH₂-CH₂Cl

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| | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|---|
| L1 | 10395 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | OIL |
| L2 | 543 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | INSECTICID? |
| L3 | 1370 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR ESTER) AND OIL? |
| L4 | 632 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | POLYOL? |
| L5 | 22 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN |
| L6 | 553 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | ISOPROPANOL |
| L7 | 23 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | SORBITAN MONO?/CN |
| L8 | 108 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | PYRETHRIN? |
| L11 | 5 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | KEROSENE? |
| L12 | 2450 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | DIETHYLENE GLYCOL?/CN |
| L13 | 98 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | MONOETHYL(L)ACETATE |
| L14 | 11 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L13 AND ETHER? |
| L15 | 1339948 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L1 OR OIL |
| L16 | 264217 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO? OR ESTER) (L)OIL |
| L17 | 158848 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L2 OR INSECTICID? |
| L18 | 659980 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L4 OR POLYOL |
| L19 | 992 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18 |
| L20 | 14564 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L5 OR DIMETHYL(2A)ETHER |
| L21 | 8 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L19 AND L20 |
| L22 | 5 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY) |
| L23 | 81 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L19 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22 |
| L24 | 18058 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L15(L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22 |
| L25 | 37 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L24 AND L23 |
| L28 | 146932 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (BIOCIDES/CV OR PESTICIDES/CV OR INSECTICIDES/CV OR "INSECTICIDES (L) AEROSOLS"/CV OR "AEROSOLS INSECTICIDES"/CV) OR BIOCID? OR PESTICID? |
| L32 | 83859 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L6 OR ISOPROPANOL |
| L33 | 26052 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L7 OR SORBITAN (2A)MONO? |
| L34 | 8414 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L8 OR PYRETHRIN |
| L35 | 679 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L8 OR EXXSOL?(2A)60 |
| L36 | 1 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35 |
| L37 | 34825 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L11 OR KERO? |
| L38 | 57408 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L12 OR DIETHYLENEGLYCOL OR DIETHYLENE(W)GLYCOL |
| L39 | 1880 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L14 OR MONOETHYL(L) (ETHERACETA TE OR ETHER(A)ACETATE) |
| L40 | 15 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L37 AND L38 AND L39 |
| L41 | 347528 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | ("FLASH POINT"/CV OR "FLASH PT."/CV OR "FIRE POINT"/CV OR "FIRE POINTS"/CV OR "IGNITION POINT"/CV OR COMBUSTION/CV OR FIRE/CV OR FLAMMABILITY/CV OR |

IGNITION/CV) OR FLASH(2A) (POINT OR PT) OR FIRE OR IGNITION OR
FLAMMABILITY OR COMBUSTION

L42 1817 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND L41
L43 36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L28
L44 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L18
L45 80 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L43 OR L44) NOT (L22 OR L25
OR L36 OR L40)
L46 75 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 NOT FIRE(A) ANT
L47 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 NOT PD=<FEBRUARY 20, 2000

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L47 ANSWER 1 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1055381 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:300365

TITLE: Overview of inhalation exposure techniques: strengths
and weaknesses

AUTHOR(S): Pauluhn, Juergen

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Toxicology, Institute of Toxicology,
BAYER AG, Wuppertal, 42096, Germany

SOURCE: Experimental and Toxicologic Pathology (2005), 57(S1),
111-128

CODEN: ETPAEK; ISSN: 0940-2993

PUBLISHER: Elsevier GmbH

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. The vast majority of toxicity studies and risk evaluations deal with single chems. Due to the growing interest in potential human health risks originating from exposure to environmental pollutants or lifestyle-related complex chemical mixts., well thought-out tailor-made mechanistic inhalation toxicity studies have been performed. In contrast to the complex mixts. potentially encountered from hazardous waste sites, drinking water disinfection byproducts, natural flavoring complexes, or the cumulative intake of food additives and **pesticide** residues, the scientific evaluation of complex airborne mixts., such as acid **aerosols**, atmospheres produced by **combustion** or thermolysis, e.g. residual oil fly ash (ROFA), diesel and gasoline exhaust, and tobacco smoke, or volatile organic chems. (VOCs) in residential areas, to mention but a few, is a daunting challenge for exptl. toxicologists. These challenges include the controlled in situ generation of exposure atmospheres, the comps. of which are often process-determined and metastable. This means that volatile agents may partition with liquid **aerosols** or be adsorbed onto surfaces of solid **aerosols**. Similarly, the nature and composition of test atmospheres might change continuously through oxidation and aging of constituents or coagulation of particles. This, in turn, poses addnl. challenges to the anal. characterization of such complex test atmospheres, including the identification of potential exptl. artifacts. Accordingly, highly standardized and controlled inhalation studies are required for hazard identification of complex mixts. and the results of inhalation studies have to be analyzed judiciously due to the great number of exptl. variables. These variables may be related to tech. issues or to the specific features of the animal model. Although inhalation exposure of animals mimics human exposure best, not all results obtained under such rigorous test conditions might necessarily also occur under real-life exposure conditions. In addition, to simulate exptl. specific use or exposure patterns may impose a particular challenge to traditional approaches in terms of relevant exposure metrics and the analytes chosen

to characterize exposure atmospheres. This paper addresses major developments in the discipline of inhalation toxicol. with particular emphasis on the state-of-the-art testing of complex mixts.

L47 ANSWER 2 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:905818 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:380570

TITLE: Isocyanate-free, foamable mixtures with good
fire resistance

INVENTOR(S): Stanjek, Volker; Schauer, Felicitas; Weidner, Richard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Consortium fuer Elektrochemische Industrie G.m.b.H.,
Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | --- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| WO 2004092259 | A1 | 20041028 | WO 2004-EP3787 | 20040408 |
| W: | | | | |
| AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, | | | | |
| CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, | | | | |
| GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, | | | | |
| LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, | | | | |
| NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, | | | | |
| TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: | | | | |
| BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, | | | | |
| BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, | | | | |
| ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, | | | | |
| SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, | | | | |
| TD, TG | | | | |

DE 10317881 A1 20041111 DE 2003-10317881 20030417

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-10317881 A 20030417

AB The title compns., useful in **aerosol sprays** and resistant to cracking, comprise NCO-free prepolymers bearing silyl groups of specified structure, halogenated **polyols**, and propellants. A mixture of 2,4-TDI 50.0, IXOL M 125 (brominated **polyol**, mol. weight 233.75) 40.27, polypropylene glycol (mol. weight 425) 18.3, and propoxylated glycerol (mol. weight 425) 2.49 g was stirred at 70-80° and mixed with 60.7 g (anilinomethyl)methyldimethoxysilane [prepared in 76.5% yield from (chlormethyl)methyldimethoxysilane and PhNH₂] and 45 mL tris(2-chloroisopropyl) phosphate (Levagard PP) to give a composition with viscosity 9.4 Pa·s at 50°. A mixture of this composition 50, silicone **oil** (foam stabilizer) 1.2, and BzCl 0.2 g was pressurized (50 g) in a **spray** container with 6 mL C₂H₂F₄ and 6 mL 2:1 propane-butane and expanded to give a light-yellow foam which was tack-free after .apprx.1 min, cuttable after 4 h, and had an extinguishing time (Bunsen burner test) of ≤15 s.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 3 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:877484 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:95061

TITLE: Spray type hard PIR polyurethane foam composition

INVENTOR(S): Jung, Yun Gil; Park, Heon Hui

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kumho Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., S. Korea

SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given

DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: KRXXA7
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: Korean
 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| KR 2001036534 | A | 20010507 | KR 1999-43574 | 19991008 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | KR 1999-43574 | 19991008 |

AB A **spray** type hard PIR polyurethane foam composition is provided for maintaining self-extinguish property of the foam to early suppress **fire** by deriving plenty of isocyanate radicals in urethane functional groups by reacting resin premix and organic polyisocyanate. A **spray** type hard PIR polyurethane foam composition comprises 48-52 wt% of a resin premix containing 44-67 weight parts of **polyol** mixture composed of polyester **polyol** having 300-800 mol. weight and 2-4 functional groups and polyether **polyol** having 300-800 mol. weight and 3-6 functional groups in a weight ratio of 90-50:10-50, and 5-15 weight parts of flame-retardant agent, 0.00-2.0 weight parts of crosslinking agent, 1.0-2.0 weight parts of amine based urethane catalyst, 2.0-7.0 weight parts of metal trimer, 1.0-2.0 weight parts of silicone oil, 0.1-3.0 weight parts of water and 15-25 weight parts of foaming agent. The composition also includes 52-48 wt% of polyisocyanate having 30-33 wt% of isocyanate radicals and 2.0-3.5 isocyanate index.

L47 ANSWER 4 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:568600 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:101556
 TITLE: Insect-catching, **fire**-resistant compositions and aerosols
 INVENTOR(S): Yui, Satoshi; Uemura, Shinichiro
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| JP 2004196764 | A2 | 20040715 | JP 2003-49182 | 20030226 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2002-310060 | A 20021024 |

AB Title compns., which are sprayed on insects to fix them, contain polymers, **fire** proofing agents, and optionally (in)organic foaming agents. Thus, an aerosol containing acrylic resin, polyethylene, isoparaffin, isopentane, and octyl diphenylphosphate was sprayed on burner flame to immediately distinguish the flame.

IT 9002-86-2, PVC 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (insect-catching aerosols containing polymers, fireproofers, and optional foaming agents)

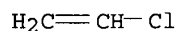
RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

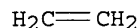
CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4



L47 ANSWER 5 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:159499 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:182890

TITLE: Hydrolysis-resistant polyester-**polyol**-based rigid polyurethane foams using water and/or hydrofluorocarbon blowing agents and suitable for spray blowing

INVENTOR(S): Mizuta, Kazuhiko

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bridgestone Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| JP 2004059900 | A2 | 20040226 | JP 2003-143699 | 20030521 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2002-164571 | A 20020605 |

AB Title foams, useful for thermal insulators, are manufactured by mixing polyisocyanates with solns. containing **polyols**, H₂O as blowing agent, 0.05-5.0 parts (based on H₂O) imidazoles as catalysts, and other aids, and expanding the mixts. Alternatively, title foams are similarly manufactured from polyisocyanates and solns. containing **polyols**, H₂O and/or hydrofluorocarbons as blowing agents, catalysts, and other aids. When the solns. have been left at 30° for 2 mo, the cream times and rise times satisfy author-specified relationships. Thus, 16.29 pbw Coronate 1156 (crude MDI), 6.9 parts HFC245fa, and hydrolysis-resistant solution containing mannich-modified **polyol** 30, terephthalic acid-based polyester **oil** 70, TCPP [tris(monochloropropyl phosphate)] 20, foam stabilizer, tetramethylhexamethylenediamine 0.5, pentamethyldiethylenetriamine 0.2, DEG solution containing K octylate 4.0, DOP soluble of Pd octylate 2.0, HFC245fa 30.0, and H₂O 0.5 part were sep. supplied to an airless **spray** system and sprayed on Ca silicate plate to manufacture flame-retardant foam.

L47 ANSWER 6 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:1008665 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:266145

TITLE: Preparation and application of insect repellent and

insecticidal preparation containing monoterpene
 INVENTOR(S): Luo, Baide
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Li, Hai, Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| CN 1393130 | A | 20030129 | CN 2001-113122 | 20010626 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CN 2001-113122 | 20010626 |

AB The title insect repellent and insecticidal preparation contains monoterpene (C₁₀H₁₆, D-limonene), paraffin, acetaldehyde, essence and solvent. The concns. of the terpene and acetaldehyde in the preparation are 0.01-5% and 0.1-50%, resp. The acetaldehyde is extracted from colony with r-9 lactone and/or r-11 lactone. The paraffin has initial b.p. of at least 360°F, full evaporation temperature not less than 600°F, and **combustion** temperature 245-590°F. The concentration of essence in the solution is 2%; and it may be benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, cinnamyl alc., pennyroyal **oil** and vanillaldehyde. The paraffin is composed of a paraffin with low b.p. and another paraffin with high b.p. at ratio of 1:99-99:1. The product is used to **spray** on the plant leaves damaged by insects.

L47 ANSWER 7 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:947852 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:385851
 TITLE: High pressure aerosol composition for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and **pesticides**
 INVENTOR(S): Mekata, Satoshi; Mitsuma, Shigekazu
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daizo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 2003342102 | A2 | 20031203 | JP 2002-147860 | 20020522 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2002-147860 | 20020522 |

AB An **aerosol** consists of a liquid composition containing a surfactant, an **oil** composition, and liquefied carbon dioxide in the form of emulsion of which the **aerosol** composition is dissolved in the liquefied CO₂ under high pressure. Particles sprayed are extremely small and useful without concerns of **fire**.

L47 ANSWER 8 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:470577 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:41133
 TITLE: Method and apparatus for treating low melting point plastic wastes by spray **combustion**
 INVENTOR(S): Endo, Yoshihiko; Kega, Hisashi; Kato, Tomomichi; Uchida, Takashi; Yamamoto, Keizo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd., Japan; Tokuyama Corp.

Levy 10_089551

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 2003171497 | A2 | 20030620 | JP 2001-369869 | 20011204 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-369869 | 20011204 |

AB The claimed process comprises mixing plastic wastes with a **combustion** base **oil**, heating for dissolving or melting the wastes to give a **spray** combustible **oil**, and then **spray** combusting by keeping temperature of the **oil** not to precipitate the wastes. The claimed apparatus is equipped with a tank for preparing the **spray** combustible **oil** and a line for keeping the **oil** temperature and feeding to a burner. The plastic wastes are **combustion** treated by preventing clogging of nozzles.

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
9003-53-6, Polystyrene
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(**spray combustion** of low m.p. plastic wastes by
mixing with base **oil**)

RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
CMF C2 H4

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$

RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1
CMF C3 H6

$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$

RN 9003-53-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

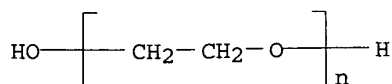
CM 1

CRN 100-42-5
CMF C8 H8

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph}$

L47 ANSWER 9 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:868569 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:20568
 TITLE: A method for providing a fluid composition with improved **fire** resistance
 INVENTOR(S): Totten, George Edward; Matlock, Paul Lumpkin; Brown, William Lowell
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Union Carbide Chemicals & Plastics Technology Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| WO 2001090232 | A2 | 20011129 | WO 2001-US15583 | 20010515 |
| WO 2001090232 | A3 | 20020328 | | |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2409213 | AA | 20011129 | CA 2001-2409213 | 20010515 |
| AU 2001063121 | A5 | 20011203 | AU 2001-63121 | 20010515 |
| EP 1290118 | A2 | 20030312 | EP 2001-937378 | 20010515 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| JP 2004512388 | T2 | 20040422 | JP 2001-587038 | 20010515 |
| BR 2001011114 | A | 20040622 | BR 2001-11114 | 20010515 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-578960 A 20000525 WO 2001-US15583 W 20010515 | | | | |
| AB An anhydrous poly(alkylene glycol)-based fluid composition has Group 1 or Group 2 fire resistance properties. The fluid composition is formulated with an ethylene oxide/alkylene oxide weight percent ratio and/or antioxidant sufficient to provide the fluid composition with a spray flammability parameter $<8.0 \times 10^4$ (less flammable than mineral oils). Fluid comps. are useful as hydraulic fluids and quenchants and in other industrial and com. applications requiring fluids having enhanced fire resistance. A blend of Ucon LB 165 and 2% PANA had spray flammability parameter $4.24 + 10^4$. | | | | |
| IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (method for providing a fluid composition with improved fire resistance) | | | | |
| RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) | | | | |



L47 ANSWER 10 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:828044 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:333213

TITLE: Preparation of fuel oil aqueous emulsions for reduced noxious emissions

INVENTOR(S): Xu, Jianzhong

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp.

CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

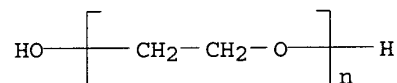
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| CN 1297019 | A | 20010530 | CN 2000-125943 | 20000831 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CN 2000-125943 | 20000831 |

AB The fuel **oil** aqueous emulsion is prepared by **atomizing** tap water and fuel **oil** at predetd. mixing ratio, through a **spray** nozzle under elevated pressure 1.0-1.6 MPa, and mixing with additives in stirrer. The additives are composed of linear alkyl benzenesulfonate Na salt 20, polyoxyethylene glycol alkylphenyl ether 4, CMC 1, Na₂CO₃ 4, Na tripolyphosphate 30, Na₂SiO₃ 6, Na₂SO₄ 23, p-methylbenzene sulfonate Na salt 2, and water 10 weight parts. The **combustion** temperature of the fuel **oil** aqueous emulsion in automotive engine can be reduced by 5-10%, NO_x emissions reduced by 30-50%, and CO₂ emissions can also be reduced.

IT **25322-68-3D**, Polyoxyethylene glycol, alkylphenyl ether
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (in preparation of fuel oil aqueous emulsions for reduced noxious emissions)

RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α-hydro-ω-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L47 ANSWER 11 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:791857 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:335005

TITLE: Hair aerosol compositions containing alcohol solutions and dimethyl ether

INVENTOR(S): Teramoto, Keiichiro; Yamauchi, Hideki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Daizo K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| JP 2001302458 | A2 | 20011031 | JP 2000-114321 | 20000414 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2000-114321 | 20000414 |

AB The invention relates to a hair aerosol composition having decreased danger of fire and good hair-spraying effect, wherein the composition contains an alc. solution having a water/alc. ratio of 8/2-4/6 20-50, and a propellant containing di-Me ether 50-80 % filled in a pressure-resistant container, and wherein the spray amount of water is 0.05-0.3 g/s. A hair aerosol composition containing alkyl acrylate copolymer-containing aqueous emulsion (Balance

AH750) 7.3, aminomethyl-2-propanol 0.4, ethanol 10, polyoxyethylene-methylpolysiloxane copolymer (SH3771M) 0.1, water 22.2, and di-Me ether 60 % was formulated and filled in a PET container.

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (hair aerosol compns. containing alc. solns. and di-Me ether filled in polymer container)

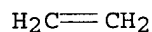
RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1

CMF C2 H4



RN 9003-07-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Propene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 115-07-1

CMF C3 H6



L47 ANSWER 12 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:265537 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:262336

TITLE: Aerosol composition

INVENTOR(S): Mekata, Satoshi; Sakai, Masanori

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |

Levy 10_089551

WO 2001025368 A1 20010412 WO 2000-JP5100 20000731
W: AU, CN, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE
JP 2002308704 A2 20021023 JP 2000-208980 20000710
AU 2000061826 A5 20010510 AU 2000-61826 20000731
AU 771323 B2 20040318
EP 1249482 A1 20021016 EP 2000-948311 20000731
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, FI, CY

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-281763 A 19991001
JP 2000-40807 A 20000218
JP 2000-208980 A 20000710
WO 2000-JP5100 W 20000731

AB A one-pack aqueous **aerosol** composition is highly secure against
fire and enabling efficient adhesion of an active ingredient.
This **aerosol** composition is a homogeneous one which comprises 10 to
60 wt% of a liquid concentrate consisting of 30 to 90 weight % of an **oil**
such as kerosene, 5 to 50 wt% of a polyhydric alc. such as diethylene
glycol, 1 to 40 weight % of water, and 0.1 to 20 weight % of an active
ingredient such as insecticide and not exhibiting any **flash**
point at a pressure of 1 atm and 90 to 40 weight % of a propellant
consisting of di-Me ether.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 13 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:748903 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:297717

TITLE: Apparatus and process for manufacture of fine carbon
black at high temperature

INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Takaharu; Mise, Nobutake; Fukuyama, Hiroshi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| ----- | ---- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| JP 2000297229 | A2 | 20001024 | JP 1999-107570 | 19990415 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1999-107570 | 19990415 |

AB The apparatus has a **combustion** zone, a reaction zone having narrow
parts holed to insert burners for spraying of raw materials, and a
reaction-stopping zone. Thus, fine carbon black with high blackness and
good dispersion in LDPE was manufactured at $\geq 1800^\circ$ in the apparatus

IT 9002-86-2, PVC 9002-88-4, LDPE

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)

(high-temperature **combustion** reactor having spray nozzle burners
for manufacture of fine carbon black with good dispersion in resins)

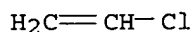
RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl



RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



L47 ANSWER 14 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:457149 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:90944

TITLE: Manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension

INVENTOR(S): Huisman, Jan Wietze

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Vertis B.V., Neth.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

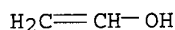
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|
| WO 2000039215 | A1 | 20000706 | WO 1999-NL818 | 19991229 |
| W: | AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| NL 1010915 | C2 | 20000630 | NL 1998-1010915 | 19981229 |
| NL 1010916 | C2 | 20000630 | NL 1998-1010916 | 19981229 |
| CA 2358991 | AA | 20000706 | CA 1999-2358991 | 19991229 |
| EP 1144501 | A1 | 20011017 | EP 1999-964782 | 19991229 |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, RO | | | |
| BR 9916709 | A | 20011211 | BR 1999-16709 | 19991229 |
| AU 778476 | B2 | 20041209 | AU 2000-30821 | 19991229 |
| US 2004207113 | A1 | 20041021 | US 2004-809017 | 20040325 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | NL 1998-1010915 | A 19981229 |
| | | | NL 1998-1010916 | A 19981229 |
| | | | WO 1999-NL818 | W 19991229 |
| | | | US 2001-869532 | B1 20010830 |
| AB | Products having a natural polymer base are coated by applying to ≥ 1 part of the product, a coating having a surface tension which is approx. equal to or, preferably, lower than the surface tension of the product or | | | |

product part being coated. Thus, a clam-shell fast-food container (15.2 g, surface tension 40 dyne/cm), prepared from a composition comprising potato starch 1000, china clay 140, Hydrocarb 95Tit is, please m 140, hydroxyapatite 2, xanthan gum 2, guar gum 8, and cellulose fiber (.apprx.2.5 mm) 120 g mixed with 1500 mL water and 2.8 g silicone oil HY, was **spray**-coated on both sides with a solution (surface tension 30 dyne/cm) of 36 g CAP 482.5 (cellulose acetate propionate) powder in 400 mL EtOH and 200 mL Et acetate, giving a container weighing 17.9 g, surface tension 38 dyne/cm and water-vapor transmission (ASTM E 96) 120 g/m²/24 h.

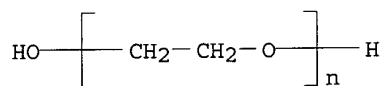
IT 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (coating; manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension)
 RN 9002-89-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethenol, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 557-75-5
 CMF C2 H4 O



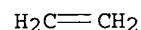
IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension)
 RN 25322-68-3 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -hydro- ω -hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (wax, coating; manufacture of coated products made from natural polymers using a coating having a lower surface tension)
 RN 9002-88-4 HCAPLUS
 CN Ethene, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74-85-1
 CMF C2 H4



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L47 ANSWER 15 OF 15 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:190970 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:224532

TITLE: Multicomponent aerosol-forming **fire** extinguishers containing flame suppressants and **combustion** inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Zhegrov, Evgeny Fedorovich; Agafonov, Dmitry Pavlovich; Doronichev, Alexandr Ivanovich; Mikhailova, Margarita Ivanovna; Politova, Aida Batyrgereevna; Nikolaev, Sergei Vladimirovich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shellfox Pty Ltd., Australia

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|--|----------|-----------------|------------|
| WO 2000015305 | A1 | 20000323 | WO 1999-RU269 | 19990803 |
| W: | AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | |
| RW: | GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | |
| RU 2146546 | C1 | 20000320 | RU 1998-117411 | 19980911 |
| CA 2348644 | AA | 20000323 | CA 1999-2348644 | 19990803 |
| AU 9953110 | A1 | 20000403 | AU 1999-53110 | 19990803 |
| AU 754475 | B2 | 20021114 | | |
| BR 9913567 | A | 20010522 | BR 1999-13567 | 19990803 |
| EP 1109601 | A1 | 20010627 | EP 1999-938680 | 19990803 |
| EP 1109601 | B1 | 20030115 | | |
| R: | AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | |
| AT 231018 | E | 20030215 | AT 1999-938680 | 19990803 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | RU 1998-117411 | A 19980911 |
| | | | WO 1999-RU269 | W 19990803 |

AB **Fire-extinguishing aerosol-forming compns.** contain a flame suppressing agent 35-80, a fuel binder 12-40, a carbon source 1-15, a stabilizer 0.5-2.5, a burning modifier (e.g., a **combustion** catalyst or inhibitor, and a cooling agent) 1-250, and additives 0.5-7.5 weight parts. The carbon source is selected from aliphatic or aromatic alcs.; the flame suppressants are selected from alkali or alkaline earth metal nitrates. The additives can be selected from a lubricating base oil, a fatty acid salt (especially Na or Zn stearate), glycols, glycerin, gelatins, and organosilicones. The cooling agents typically are composed of a heat-absorbing component (selected from Group II oxides and hydroxides, aluminosilicates, nepheline, metal shavings, Group II basic carbonates or phosphates, and Group III element hydroxides or hydrides) and a binder (selected from cellulose derivs., polyvinyl acetate, or polyvinyl chloride). These **fire** extinguishing devices using the proposed

agents can work in automatic and manual-operated modes, are designed for long service life (up to ≥ 10 yr), do not require addnl. service, and are always ready for use in a wide variety of situations.

IT 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fire extinguishers containing; multicomponent aerosol-forming
fire extinguishers containing flame suppressants and
combustion inhibitors)

RN 9002-86-2 HCAPLUS

CN Ethene, chloro-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 75-01-4

CMF C2 H3 Cl

$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{Cl}$

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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| | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|---|
| L1 | 10395 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | OIL |
| L2 | 543 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | INSECTICID? |
| L3 | 1370 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (HYDROCARBON OR SILIC? OR ESTER) AND OIL? |
| L4 | 632 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | POLYOL? |
| L5 | 22 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | DIMETHYL ETHER?/CN |
| L6 | 553 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | ISOPROPANOL |
| L7 | 23 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | SORBITAN MONO?/CN |
| L8 | 108 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | PYRETHRIN? |
| L11 | 5 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | KEROSENE? |
| L12 | 2450 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | DIETHYLENE GLYCOL?/CN |
| L13 | 98 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | MONOETHYL (L) ACETATE |
| L14 | 11 | SEA FILE=REGISTRY | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L13 AND ETHER? |
| L15 | 1339948 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L1 OR OIL |
| L16 | 264217 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L3 OR (HYDROCARBON OR SILICO? OR ESTER) (L) OIL |
| L17 | 158848 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L2 OR INSECTICID? |
| L18 | 659980 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L4 OR POLYOL |
| L19 | 992 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L15 OR L16) AND L17 AND L18 |
| L20 | 14564 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L5 OR DIMETHYL (2A) ETHER |
| L21 | 8 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L19 AND L20 |
| L22 | 5 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L21 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY) |
| L23 | 81 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L19 AND (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22 |
| L24 | 18058 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (L15 (L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR SPRAY)) NOT L22 |
| L25 | 37 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L24 AND L23 |
| L28 | 146932 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | (BIOCIDES/CV OR PESTICIDES/CV OR INSECTICIDES/CV OR "INSECTICIDES (L) AEROSOLS"/CV OR "AEROSOLS INSECTICIDES"/CV) OR BIOCID? OR PESTICID? |
| L32 | 83859 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L6 OR ISOPROPANOL |
| L33 | 26052 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L7 OR SORBITAN (2A) MONO? |
| L34 | 8414 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L8 OR PYRETHRIN |
| L35 | 679 | SEA FILE=HCAPLUS | ABB=ON | PLU=ON | L8 OR EXXSOL? (2A) 60 |

L36 1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L32 AND L33 AND L34 AND L35
 L37 34825 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 OR KERO?
 L38 57408 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 OR DIETHYLENEGLYCOL OR
 DIETHYLENE (W) GLYCOL
 L39 1880 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 OR MONOETHYL (L) (ETHERACETA
 TE OR ETHER (A) ACETATE)
 L40 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L37 AND L38 AND L39
 L41 347528 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("FLASH POINT"/CV OR "FLASH
 PT." /CV OR "FIRE POINT"/CV OR "FIRE POINTS"/CV OR "IGNITION
 POINT"/CV OR COMBUSTION/CV OR FIRE/CV OR FLAMMABILITY/CV OR
 IGNITION/CV) OR FLASH (2A) (POINT OR PT) OR FIRE OR IGNITION OR
 FLAMMABILITY OR COMBUSTION
 L42 1817 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L24 AND L41
 L43 36 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L28
 L44 48 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L42 AND L18
 L45 80 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L43 OR L44) NOT (L22 OR L25
 OR L36 OR L40)
 L46 75 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L45 NOT FIRE (A) ANT
 L47 15 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L46 NOT PD=<FEBRUARY 20, 2000
 L48 2527 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L28 (L) (AEROSOL OR ATOMIZ? OR
 SPRAY)
 L49 2527 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L48 AND L28
 L50 93 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L49 AND L37
 L51 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L50 AND L41
 L52 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L51 NOT (L22 OR L25 OR L36 OR
 L40 OR L47)
 L57 283 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L48 AND (L20 OR L32 OR L33 OR
 L34 OR L35 OR EXXSOL?)
 L58 204 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L57 AND PD=<FEBRUARY 20, 2000
 L60 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND HYDROPHIL?
 L61 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND HYDROPHOB?
 L62 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND 'WATER-IN-OIL'
 L63 22 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L58 AND EMULSI?
 L64 26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L60 OR L61 OR L62 OR L63)
 NOT (L22 OR L25 OR L36 OR L40 OR L47 OR L52)

=> d ibib abs hitstr l64 1-26

L64 ANSWER 1 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:57262 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:146507

TITLE: The influence of dynamic surface tension on
atomization and retention of
pesticides

AUTHOR(S): Spanoghe, P.; van der Meeren, P.; Steurbaut, W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Agricultural & Applied Biological Sciences,
 Ghent University, B-9000, Belg.

SOURCE: World Surfactants Congress, 5th, Firenze, Italy, May
 29-June 2, 2000 (2000), 921-929. Comitè
 Europeen des Agents de Surface et leurs Intermediaires
 Organiques: Brussels, Belg.
 CODEN: 69BYUW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)

LANGUAGE: English

AB Surfactants are mixed with **pesticides** in the **spray**
 water. The transport of the active component to the crop starts with the
 formulation of the **pesticide**, is followed by the

atomization and ends with the spreading on the foliage. Surfactants will cause droplets to collapse under their own weight and increase the area of contact. In this way they improve the phys. coverage over the surface of the intended target. Ethanol and two surfactants used in agriculture: polyoxyethylene **sorbitan monolaurate** and tert-octylphenoxypolyethoxy ethanol were evaluated. For this purpose, a dynamic surface tension meter was used. A relationship existed between dynamic surface tension and droplet size spectrum produced by a **spray** nozzle on the one hand and between dynamic surface tension and contact angle on **hydrophobic** glass on the other hand.

IT 9005-64-5, Polyoxyethylene **sorbitan monolaurate**

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(influence of dynamic surface tension on **atomization** and retention of **pesticides**)

RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L64 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:309040 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:126519

TITLE: Surfactant phytotoxicity to barley plants and calli

AUTHOR(S): Manthey, Frank A.; Dahleen, Lynn S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cereal Science, North Dakota State University, Fargo, ND, 58105, USA

SOURCE: ASTM Special Technical Publication (1998), STP 1347(Pesticide Formulations and Application Systems: 18th Volume), 317-329
CODEN: ASTTA8; ISSN: 0066-0558

PUBLISHER: ASTM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Surfactants are used in **pesticide** and **spray** adjuvant formulations. Unfortunately, some surfactants are phytotoxic and can inhibit **pesticide** efficacy. Expts. were conducted in the greenhouse and laboratory to determine the phytotoxicity of surfactants that differed

in lipophilic chemical and/or **hydrophilic**:lipophilic balance (HLB).

Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) was the bioassay species. Foliar injury generally was greater with low than high HLB surfactants when surfactants were applied based on weight/volume but not when applied based on molar concentration

Lipophilic chemical, HLB, and concentration influenced the surfactant effect on droplet spread, plant transpiration, and proton extrusion from barley calli. Surfactants reduced or had no affect on transpiration 1 h after application. Transpiration recovered to original levels 24 h after application, if no foliar injury occurred. Most surfactants at 0.01 mM reduced proton extrusion from barley calli. Simple relationships were not observed between foliar injury and droplet spread; foliar injury and transpiration; droplet spread and transpiration; or foliar injury and proton extrusion.

IT 9005-64-5, Tween 20

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)

(surfactant phytotoxicity to barley plants and calli)

RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L64 ANSWER 3 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:705579 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:342893

TITLE: **Water-in-oil** microemulsion aerosol
systems for insecticidal compositions

AUTHOR(S): Narayanan, Kolazi S.; Kaminsky, Milla; Jon, Domingo;
Ianniello, Robert M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical, Agricultural and Beverage
Technologies, International Specialty Products, Wayne,
NJ, 07470, USA

SOURCE: ASTM Special Technical Publication (1997),
STP 1328(Pesticide Formulations and Application
Systems: 17th Volume), 39-48
CODEN: ASTTA8; ISSN: 0066-0558

PUBLISHER: American Society for Testing and Materials

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Conventional aerosol as a delivery system for **hydrophobic**
insecticides, formulated with hydrocarbon or Freon type propellants [(A46)
or Freon 11/12] are derived from matrixes based on nonaq. organic solvents,
i.e. hydrocarbons or halogenated hydrocarbons. Such systems pose
potential environmental hazards, like high flammability (hydrocarbon
emission) and depletion of the ozone layer from fluorinated hydrocarbons,
and emission of chlorinated hydrocarbons as cancer suspect agents.
Totally aqueous systems are not easy to formulate in a single phase system as
are aerosols. While O/W microemulsions are described in the literature,
their use as trigger spray or aerosol systems produced low knockdown rates
(speed of "kill"). A W/O microemulsion which will accommodate high levels
(≥ 35%) of conventional hydrocarbon propellant (A46) would be safer
and will improve the knockdown rate. This paper describes efforts in
successfully formulating such W/O microemulsion systems. A systematic
approach to stabilize W/O microemulsions that can accommodate high level
of water (25-40%), as well as high level of hydrocarbon oil and
hydrocarbon propellant (40-50%), based on partial phase diagrams, produced
several prototype formulations. These formulations matrixes consist of
nonylphenol ethoxylates as primary **emulsifiers** and long chain
(C8) alkyl pyrrolidone/pentanol/glycerol as cosurfactant/cosolvents, C12
hydrocarbon and water. Mixed pyrethroids and propellants can be loaded at
appropriate levels. Examples of prototype formulations, stability data,
and biol. efficacy are provided. A working model that would explain the
high biol. performance is also provided.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L64 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:347300 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:313629

TITLE: Microencapsulated pyrethroid aerosol composition

INVENTOR(S): Bassam, Dean Anthony; Thompson, Ian Andrew; Allison,
Gavin Ian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): R & C Products Pty. Limited, Australia; Bassam, Dean
Anthony; Thompson, Ian Andrew; Allison, Gavin Ian

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| WO 9713409 | A1 | 19970417 | WO 1996-AU639 | 19961010 <-- |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG | | | | |
| US 5849264 | A | 19981215 | US 1996-727779 | 19961008 <-- |
| GB 2306327 | A1 | 19970507 | GB 1996-21050 | 19961009 <-- |
| GB 2306327 | B2 | 19981223 | | |
| CA 2234103 | AA | 19970417 | CA 1996-2234103 | 19961010 <-- |
| CA 2234103 | C | 20040727 | | |
| AU 9671218 | A1 | 19970430 | AU 1996-71218 | 19961010 <-- |
| AU 709344 | B2 | 19990826 | | |
| ZA 9608544 | A | 19970519 | ZA 1996-8544 | 19961010 <-- |
| EP 855858 | A1 | 19980805 | EP 1996-932391 | 19961010 <-- |
| EP 855858 | B1 | 20030319 | | |
| R: CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL | | | | |
| CN 1202797 | A | 19981223 | CN 1996-198592 | 19961010 <-- |
| BR 9610904 | A | 19990713 | BR 1996-10904 | 19961010 <-- |
| ES 2195012 | T3 | 20031201 | ES 1996-932391 | 19961010 |
| HK 1011260 | A1 | 20000519 | HK 1998-112552 | 19981130 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | GB 1995-20705 | A 19951010 |
| | | | WO 1996-AU639 | W 19961010 |

AB An insecticidal composition in the form of an aerosol **water-in-oil emulsion** is disclosed which comprises: (a) an aqueous suspension of microencapsulated insecticide to give an insecticide concentration of 0.001-5% weight/weight; (b) solvent(s) in an amount of 1-20% weight/weight; (c) **emulsifier(s)** in an amount of from 0.2-10% weight/weight and selected from mono-, di- and tri-sorbitan esters, polyoxyethylene **sorbitan** esters, **mono-** and poly-glycerol esters, ethoxylated nonionic **emulsifiers**, propoxylated nonionic **emulsifiers** and ethoxylated/propoxylated nonionic **emulsifiers**; (d) 2-80% weight/weight propellant(s); (e) optionally 0.001-5% weight/weight oil phase soluble insecticide(s); and (f) the balance water. The composition has a HLB 4.5-6.5. The composition retains its insecticidal activity on polymeric surfaces.

L64 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:38903 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:56343

TITLE: Stable, single phase w/o microemulsion matrix formulation for forming sprayable, aerosol agriculturally active compositions

INVENTOR(S): Narayanan, Kolazi S.; Kaminsky, Milla; Ianniello, Robert M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Isp Investments Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|--|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| WO 9636225 | A1 | 19961121 | WO 1996-US3979 | 19960325 <-- |
| W: AU, NZ | | | | |
| RW: AU, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| US 5603942 | A | 19970218 | US 1995-444600 | 19950519 <-- |
| AU 9654287 | A1 | 19961129 | AU 1996-54287 | 19960325 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1995-444600 | A 19950519 |
| | | | WO 1996-US3979 | W 19960325 |

AB Stable, single phase w/o insecticidal aerosol microemulsions were prepared containing a pyrethroid, C8-18 hydrocarbon, water, propellant, **emulsifier**, and cosolvent/coemulsifier. Thus, an insecticidal composition was prepared containing dodecane, water, propellant, Igepal, octylpyrrolidone/pentanol, and D-allethrin or D-phenethrin.

L64 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:467202 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:107800

TITLE: Pesticidal formulations with improved evaporation retardant action

INVENTOR(S): Martin, Robert; Jeffries, David A.; North, Denise K.; Groome, John M.; Crampton, Peter L.; Huson, Andrew J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roussel-UCLAF, Fr.

SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 924, 044, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| US 5527823 | A | 19960618 | US 1994-193701 | 19940208 <-- |
| AU 8932914 | A1 | 19890922 | AU 1989-32914 | 19890301 <-- |
| AU 610717 | B2 | 19910523 | | |
| RU 2090068 | C1 | 19970920 | RU 1989-4743169 | 19890301 <-- |
| DK 9000412 | A | 19900216 | DK 1990-412 | 19900216 <-- |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------|
| GB 1988-4988 | A | 19880302 |
| GB 1990-18227 | A | 19900820 |
| US 1992-845804 | B1 | 19920309 |
| US 1992-924044 | B2 | 19920824 |
| US 1992-979452 | B2 | 19921120 |
| WO 1989-GB210 | A | 19890301 |

AB A formulation suitable for spraying or for dilution with water to form a sprayable preparation comprises a **pesticide** or herbicide, optionally a carrier or solvent for the active ingredient, an **emulsifier** and an evaporation retardant, characterized in that the formulation satisfies the formula mass of oil phase/mass of retardant \leq Moil/Mretardant + $\text{Exp}[\ln(L/4) + C \ln(AXB)/C]$, where $L \leq 15$, $A = 700376$, $B = -1.51$, $C = 0.8472$, Moil is the weighted average relative molar mass of the oil phase, Mretardant is the weighted average relative molar mass of the retardant, and $X = (\text{Moil})^{1.8/Y}$, where Y is the molar solubility ratio of the formulation, defined as the min. number of moles of the oil phase which will dissolve the retardant, divided by the number of moles of retardant, provided that, in this formula, any solvent which has no liquid phase at 27°

at atmospheric pressure is excluded. The action of the evaporation retardant is improved. Thus, an ultra-low volume insecticide formulation comprised an oil phase of deltamethrin 1.0, heptyl acetate 30.0, and hexadecan-1-ol 5.0% mass/mass, Tegoplant EM11 (**emulsifier**) 1.0%, and an aqueous phase of Silcolapse 5000 (antifoam agent) 0.1 and water 62.9%. The concentrate was diluted in 1 + 19 parts with water for **spray** application.

L64 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:991038 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:48346
 TITLE: **Emulsified** spray formulations.
 INVENTOR(S): Martin, Robert; Cayley, George R.; Thacker, Jonathan R. M.; Hall, Franklin R.; North, Denise K.; Groome, John M.; Jeffries, David A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roussel-UCLAF, Fr.
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 979,452, abandoned.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| US 5466458 | A | 19951114 | US 1994-196809 | 19940215 <-- |
| | | | US 1994-196809 | B2 19940215 |
| | | | US 1992-979452 | B2 19921120 |
| | | | US 1993-78212 | B1 19930617 |
| | | | US 1992-845804 | 19920309 |

AB A formulation suitable for spraying or for dilution with water to form a sprayable preparation, is given. The formulation comprises an active ingredient, optionally a carrier or solvent, an **emulsifier** and an evaporation retardant. The formulation satisfies the formula: (oil phase mass)/(retardant mass) \leq Moil/Mretardant + Exp[ln((L/4) + Cln(AXB)) / C], where $L \leq 15$, $A = 700376$, $B = -1.51$, $C = 0.8472$, Moil is the weighted average relative molar mass of the oil phase Mretardant is the weighted average relative molar mass of the retardant, and $X = (\text{Moil}) 1.8/Y$, where Y is the molar solubility ratio of the formulation, defined as the min. number of moles

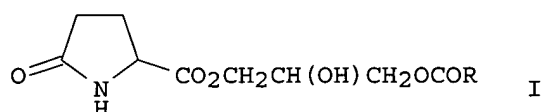
of the oil phase which will dissolve the retardant, divided by the number of moles of retardant, provided that, in the formula above, any solvent which has no liquid phase at 27° is excluded. The formulation may include a pesticide or herbicide. The action of the evaporation retardant is improved. Suitable evaporation retardants are 1-hexadecylamine, 1-heptadecylamine, 1-octadecylamine, or hexadecan-1-ol, optionally mixed with octadecan-1-ol. The formulation is usable for pesticides, dyes, drugs, paints, perfumes, textile finishes, etc.

L64 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:884513 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:332780
 TITLE: **Pesticide aerosols** containing dispersants, water, and oily solvents
 INVENTOR(S): Kawamoto, Shoichi; Sugano, Hiromoto
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Earth Chemical Co, Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| JP 07206604 | A2 | 19950808 | JP 1994-39027 | 19940125 <-- |
| JP 3538759 | B2 | 20040614 | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1994-39027 | 19940125 |
| OTHER SOURCE(S): | | MARPAT 123:332780 | | |
| GI | | | | |



AB The aerosols contain oil-soluble insecticides and/or acaricides as active ingredients, ≥ 1 of $RCONHCH[CO_2[(CH_2)_{20}nR']](CH_2)_2CO_2[(CH_2)_2nR'']$ (RCO = C8-15 saturated fatty acid residue; R', R'' = C6-20 saturated fatty acid; n = 1-10) and/or pyroglutamates I (RCO = C11-18 unsatd. fatty acid residue) as dispersants, H₂O, oily solvents, and propellants. Kerosine solution (25 mL) containing 3.0% Neo-Pynamin and 0.4% Chrysron and 3.14 g Amiter LGOD-5 (lauroylglutamic acid polyoxyethylene octyldodecyl ether) were mixed and filled up with kerosine to 50 mL to give a composition, which (5.0 mL) was mixed with 15.0 mL H₂O and 30.0 mL LPG and filled into containers to give an aerosol. The aerosol showed good **emulsion** stability. An aerosol, formulated similarly, showed high activity in control of *Musca domestica*.

L64 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:277392 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:49121
 TITLE: Method for preparation of non-toxic insecticide for killing mosquito or fly
 INVENTOR(S): Guo, Jingfeng
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China
 SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 6 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| CN 1087228 | A | 19940601 | CN 1992-113474 | 19921127 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | CN 1992-113474 | 19921127 |

AB Non-toxic insecticide sprays and fumigants are prepared from **pyrethrin**, ethanol, **emulsifier**, ether, kerosene, menthol, dangyao, and cinnamon oil; and **pyrethrin**, potassium nitrate, and ammonium sulfate, resp. Also a liquid insecticide preparation is prepared from camphor, ethanol, di-Me phthalate, and pamorusa oil.

L64 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:237126 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:237126
 TITLE: Aqueous **emulsion** and its use for delivery of aerosol composition
 INVENTOR(S): Neumiller, Phillip J.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,091,111.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| US 5145604 | A | 19920908 | US 1992-832168 | 19920206 <-- |
| US 5091111 | A | 19920225 | US 1990-584963 | 19900919 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1990-584963 | A2 19900919 |

AB The aqueous **emulsion** system comprises a mixture of a non-ionic surfactant, a C2-18 primary alc., a compound selected from polyhydroxy alcs., polyhydroxy alc. esters, and mixts. thereof, and an active ingredient, and balance water. The active ingredient to be delivery can include insect repellent, odor-imparting materials, cleaning and polishing material, dermal treatment material, or stain removal agent. The aqueous **emulsion** system contains vesicular structures of an average size of 10-300 nm.

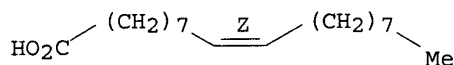
IT 1338-43-8, Span 80 9005-65-6, Tween 80
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (emulsifier, aerosol **emulsion** containing, propellants for delivery of)

RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

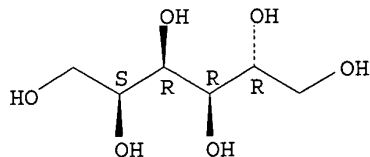
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
 CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 9005-65-6 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs.
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L64 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:34435 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:34435
 TITLE: Weathering-resistant liquid pesticide compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Kelley, Donald W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Redline Products, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| WO 9216103 | A1 | 19921001 | WO 1992-US2005 | 19920313 <-- |
| W: AU, BR, CA, JP, KR | | | | |
| RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE | | | | |
| CA 2106188 | AA | 19920916 | CA 1992-2106188 | 19920313 <-- |
| CA 2106188 | C | 20020101 | | |
| AU 9216722 | A1 | 19921021 | AU 1992-16722 | 19920313 <-- |
| AU 662326 | B2 | 19950831 | | |
| ZA 9201878 | A | 19930714 | ZA 1992-1878 | 19920313 <-- |
| EP 576594 | A1 | 19940105 | EP 1992-909541 | 19920313 <-- |
| EP 576594 | B1 | 19970917 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE | | | | |
| JP 06505752 | T2 | 19940630 | JP 1992-508791 | 19920313 <-- |
| JP 3190338 | B2 | 20010723 | | |
| BR 9205747 | A | 19941011 | BR 1992-5747 | 19920313 <-- |
| AT 158140 | E | 19971015 | AT 1992-909541 | 19920313 <-- |
| ES 2106867 | T3 | 19971116 | ES 1992-909541 | 19920313 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1991-670306 | A 19910315 |
| | | | WO 1992-US2005 | A 19920313 |

AB **Pesticide** deposits, formed by application of liquid formulations, are resistant to removal by contact with **water** and **oil** when fluorinated acrylic copolymers are added to the formulations. The method also applies to formulations of insect repellents and sunscreens. An animal insect-repellent **spray** comprised cypermethrin (90%) 0.167, **pyrethrins** (20%) 1.000, piperonyl butoxide 1.600, MKG-326 0.500, MKG-11 0.500, Stabilene 0.500, Foraperle-300 (fluorinated acrylic copolymer) 2.0, Carbopol-1342 0.150, NH3 (28%) 0.075, and water 89.008%. The formulation kept dogs mosquito free for 30 days, even if the animals were exposed to rain and allowed to swim.

L64 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:53707 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:53707
 TITLE: Insecticide aerosols containing 2,4-dioxo-1-(2-propenyl)imidazolidin-3-ylmethyl chrysanthemate and other substances with enhanced activity
 INVENTOR(S): Dohara, Kazunobu; Chiho, Satoshi
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| JP 03209303 | A2 | 19910912 | JP 1990-2769 | 19900109 <-- |
| JP 2855736 | B2 | 19990210 | | |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-2769 19900109
 AB The title aerosols contain 2,4-dioxo-1-(2-propenyl)imidazolidin-3-ylmethyl chrysanthemate (I), ≥ 1 C12-20 aromatic hydrocarbons, kerosine (hydrocarbon:kerosine = 1:8-1:0), water, **emulsifiers** and propellants with/without ≥ 1 compds. selected from allethrin, tetramethrin, prallethrin, phenothrin, resmethrin, cyphenothrin, **pyrethrin**, permethrin, cypermethrin, flumethrin, deltamethrin, emphenethrin, fenpropathrin, propoxur, methoxazone, dichlorvos, fenitrothion, ethofenprox, pyriproxyfen, methoprene, hydroprene, diflubenzuron, and cyromazine. The prepn. showed enhanced activity. Thus, an aerosol spray consisted of I 0.3, dodecylbenzene 1.0, kerosine 7.7, **sorbitan monolaurate** 1.0, deionized water 50.0 and propellant (LPG) 40.0 parts. The KT50 (time required for 50% knockdown) of the preparation for mosquitoes was 3.2 min.

L64 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:159164 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:159164
 TITLE: Pesticide microencapsulation
 INVENTOR(S): Misselbrook, John; McKinney, Larry J.; Lefiles, James H.; Hoff, Edwin F., Jr.; Bergman, Elliot
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Griffin Corp., USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| EP 380325 | A2 | 19900801 | EP 1990-300751 | 19900124 <-- |
| EP 380325 | A3 | 19920122 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL | | | | |
| US 5160530 | A | 19921103 | US 1989-301458 | 19890124 <-- |
| CA 2007320 | AA | 19900724 | CA 1990-2007320 | 19900108 <-- |
| IN 170673 | A | 19920502 | IN 1990-CA30 | 19900109 <-- |
| AU 9047913 | A1 | 19900802 | AU 1990-47913 | 19900111 <-- |
| AU 639678 | B2 | 19930805 | | |
| ZA 9000201 | A | 19901031 | ZA 1990-201 | 19900111 <-- |
| DD 297761 | A5 | 19920123 | DD 1990-337250 | 19900122 <-- |
| RO 106643 | B1 | 19930630 | RO 1990-143862 | 19900122 <-- |
| BR 9000271 | A | 19901120 | BR 1990-271 | 19900123 <-- |
| HU 53771 | A2 | 19901228 | HU 1990-237 | 19900123 <-- |
| PL 163350 | B1 | 19940331 | PL 1990-283412 | 19900123 <-- |
| CN 1045330 | A | 19900919 | CN 1990-100393 | 19900124 <-- |
| JP 02288805 | A2 | 19901128 | JP 1990-12752 | 19900124 <-- |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-301458 A 19890124

AB **Pesticides** microencapsulated as melts, by dispersion or **emulsification** in an aqueous solution of a film-forming polymer, followed by **spray** drying. Crystallization-initiating compds., such as BzOH, may

be added to the suspension or **emulsion**. The method is also useful to enrich trifluralin in the yellow polymorph with m.p. 41-43°. Other **pesticides** may also be microencapsulated in the desired polymorphic state. Trifluralin (84.2 g) was melted and **emulsified**, at 60°, in an aqueous solution of 15.7 g partially-hydrolyzed PVA and 0.1 g Na dioctyl succinate in 157.0 g water. The **emulsion** was **spray**-dried at 180°. The microcapsules obtained (20-25 µm) were packaged in foil laminate bags and heated to 55-60° to assure melting of the undesired polymorph, and then rapidly cooled to 0°, to effect the solidification of trifluralin and produce the desired yellow polymorphic form.

IT 1338-39-2, **Sorbitan monolaurate**
 1338-43-8, **Sorbitan monooleate**
 9005-64-5, Polyoxyethylene **sorbitan monolaurate**
 9005-65-6, Polyoxyethylene **sorbitan monooleate**
 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene **sorbitan monostearate**
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (crystallization initiator, in pesticide microencapsulation)
 RN 1338-39-2 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

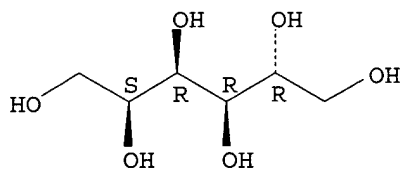
CRN 143-07-7
 CMF C12 H24 O2

$\text{HO}_2\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_{10}-\text{Me}$

CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
 CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.

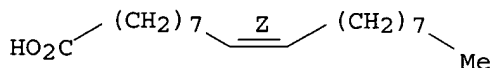


RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

Double bond geometry as shown.

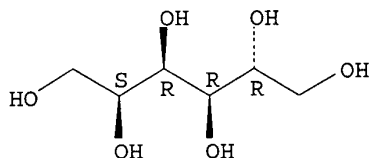


CM 2

CRN 50-70-4

CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 9005-64-5 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monododecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-65-6 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

RN 9005-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, mono-octadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L64 ANSWER 14 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:419476 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:19476

TITLE: Pesticidal spray formulations

INVENTOR(S): Martin, Robert; Jeffries, David Alan; North, Denise Kim; Groome, John Martin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wellcome Foundation Ltd., UK

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| EP 331474 | A1 | 19890906 | EP 1989-302055 | 19890301 <-- |
| EP 331474 | B1 | 19920129 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| HU 49783 | A2 | 19891128 | HU 1988-2771 | 19880531 <-- |
| HU 204162 | B | 19911230 | | |
| WO 8907888 | A1 | 19890908 | WO 1989-GB210 | 19890301 <-- |
| W: AU, BG, BR, DK, JP, KR, SD, SU, US | | | | |
| AU 8932914 | A1 | 19890922 | AU 1989-32914 | 19890301 <-- |
| AU 610717 | B2 | 19910523 | | |
| CN 1038568 | A | 19900110 | CN 1989-102144 | 19890301 <-- |
| CN 1039567 | B | 19980826 | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| ZA 8901589 | A | 19901128 | ZA 1989-1589 | 19890301 <-- |
| AT 72088 | E | 19920215 | AT 1989-302055 | 19890301 <-- |
| PL 156246 | B1 | 19920228 | PL 1989-278001 | 19890301 <-- |
| IL 89444 | A1 | 19930513 | IL 1989-89444 | 19890301 <-- |
| ES 2040458 | T3 | 19931016 | ES 1989-302055 | 19890301 <-- |
| CA 1339298 | A1 | 19970819 | CA 1989-592402 | 19890301 <-- |
| RU 2090068 | C1 | 19970920 | RU 1989-4743169 | 19890301 <-- |
| CZ 283576 | B6 | 19980513 | CZ 1989-1295 | 19890301 <-- |
| SK 279181 | B6 | 19980708 | SK 1989-1295 | 19890301 <-- |
| DK 9000412 | A | 19900216 | DK 1990-412 | 19900216 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | GB 1988-4988 | A 19880302 |
| | | | EP 1989-302055 | A 19890301 |
| | | | WO 1989-GB210 | A 19890301 |

AB **Pesticidal spray** formulations comprise an active ingredient, a carrier or solvent, an **emulsifier**, and an evaporation retardant (hexadecan-1-ol and/or octadecan-1-ol). A math. expression is given for calcn. of the oil phase/retardant ratio. An ultra-low volume **spray** comprises permethin 10.32, S-bioallethrin 1.51, piperonyl butoxide 11.32, kerosene 9.30, hexadecan-1-ol 8, Tegoplant EM11 0.75, Brij-76 0.24, Tween-20 0.01, water 63.54 and Silcolapse-5000 0.1% by weight

L64 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:511026 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:111026
 TITLE: Insecticidal compositions containing pyrethroids and surfactants
 INVENTOR(S): Katsuta, Yoshio
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainippon Jochugiku Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| JP 63267704 | A2 | 19881104 | JP 1987-102843 | 19870424 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 1987-102843 | 19870424 |

AB An aqueous insecticidal composition consists of a pyrethroid, with or without a synergist, and POE styrenated phenol ether (ethylene oxide 15-30 mol), POE phenylphenol derivs. or POE **sorbitan monolaurate** ether, in combination with Ca alkylbenzenesulfonates, alkylarylsulfonates, xylene (or kerosine), and/or water. POE phenylphenol (EO 20 mol) 50, alkyl arylsulfonate 25, and kerosine 25 parts were mixed to form a surfactant, and 25 parts of this surfactant was added to 10 parts phenothrin, followed by the addition of water to 100 parts by weight, to give an insecticidal **emulsion**. It was stable when stored at 40° for 6 mo.

L64 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:151569 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:151569
 TITLE: The persistence of selected insecticides used in water and in **water-oil** sprays as related to worker reentry
 AUTHOR(S): Cole, C. L.; McCasland, W. E.; Dacus, S. C.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Texas Agric. Ext. Serv., Bryan, TX, 77806, USA
 SOURCE: Supplement to the Southwestern Entomologist (

1986), 11, 83-7
 CODEN: SSOED3; ISSN: 0277-7878

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Laboratory analyses were made of residues recovered from cotton leaves from plots treated with water and with **water-oil** sprays of selected insecticides. In 1984 plots were treated with fenvalerate [51630-58-1] and methyl parathion [298-00-0]. In 1985 plots were treated with azinphosmethyl [86-50-0] and cypermethrin [52315-07-8]. Initially residues were greater with the water formulations of azinphosmethyl and cypermethrin whereas they were higher with the oil formulations of fenvalerate and methyl parathion. Residues of azinphosmethyl and methyl parathion declined at a much faster rate than did those of cypermethrin and fenvalerate regardless of carrier. The addition of oil reduced the rate of insecticide loss when used with methyl parathion, azinphosmethyl and fenvalerate but had little effect when added to cypermethrin.

L64 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:81272 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:81272

TITLE: Agent improving pesticide adhesion to plants
 INVENTOR(S): Choinka, Aniela; Glod, Tadeusz; Gorecki, Kazimierz;
 Majkut, Bronislaw; Krasowski, Tadeusz; Laszcz,
 Eugeniusz

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego, Pol.

SOURCE: Pol., 3 pp.
 CODEN: POXXA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Polish

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| PL 115551 | B1 | 19810430 | PL 1978-208907 | 19780807 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | PL 1978-208907 | A 19780807 |

AB **Emulsifying** an aliphatic alc. + methylsilicone oil with Rokwinol 60 (on ethylene oxide adduct of D-sorbit and stearic acid) [69431-67-0] plus Flotol C (I) [73560-52-8] gives a product which increases the adhesion of **pesticides** to plants, improves droplet spread, and prevents **pesticide** agglomeration. The product enhances ultra-low-volume **sprays** such as 25 L/ha. Thus, 10 weight parts of 1.7 parts Rokwinol 60 + 0.4 parts I + 7.9 parts water was amended with 9.5 parts isopropyl alc. [67-63-0] + 40.5 parts water, and slowly poured into 40 parts of the dimethylpolysiloxane silicone oil with a 300 cSt viscosity, and **emulsified**. The **emulsion** at 0.1% was added to a suspension of the SK-85 fungicide, which improved adhesion to potted wheat infected with Erysiphe graminis, resistance to simulated rain, and control of the powdery mildew.

IT 9005-67-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pesticide adhesion to plants increase by)

RN 9005-67-8 HCAPLUS

CN Sorbitan, monoctadecanoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

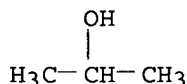
IT 67-63-0, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pesticide dispersions containing, plant adhesion of, increase of, by)

Flotol C and Rokwinol 60)

RN 67-63-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L64 ANSWER 18 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:121396 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:121396

TITLE: Water-base aerosol formulations

INVENTOR(S): Behrenz, Wolfgang; Schuette, Manfred

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 35 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| DE 3127061 | A1 | 19830127 | DE 1981-3127061 | 19810709 <-- |
| NO 8202091 | A | 19830110 | NO 1982-2091 | 19820622 <-- |
| EP 69906 | A2 | 19830119 | EP 1982-105707 | 19820628 <-- |
| EP 69906 | A3 | 19840613 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| JP 58015901 | A2 | 19830129 | JP 1982-116341 | 19820706 <-- |
| FI 8202413 | A | 19830110 | FI 1982-2413 | 19820707 <-- |
| CA 1174967 | A1 | 19840925 | CA 1982-406784 | 19820707 <-- |
| DK 8203069 | A | 19830110 | DK 1982-3069 | 19820708 <-- |
| ZA 8204863 | A | 19830427 | ZA 1982-4863 | 19820708 <-- |
| BR 8203973 | A | 19830705 | BR 1982-3973 | 19820708 <-- |
| HU 32974 | O | 19841029 | HU 1982-2233 | 19820708 <-- |
| ES 513822 | A1 | 19841101 | ES 1982-513822 | 19820708 <-- |
| AU 8285765 | A1 | 19830113 | AU 1982-85765 | 19820709 <-- |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1981-3127061 A 19810709

AB Known carbamate, pyrethroid and/or acetate insecticides or acaricides are formulated as aqueous aerosols in systems containing 5-40% organic solvent and 0.1-2%

emulsifier. Thus, an aerosol is given, containing 2% by weight 2-isopropoxyphenyl N-methylcarbamate [114-26-1], 0.2 3,4,5,6-tetrahydrophthalimidomethyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate [7696-12-0] 1 piperonyl butoxide, 1 **sorbitan monooleate** 0.02 flavor, 10 CH₂Cl₂, 20 iso-PrOH, 5 dodecane, 30.6 water, and 30 propane-butane mixture (15:85). The 100% knockdown time of this formulation to houseflies was 10 min.

L64 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:195061 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 86:195061

TITLE: Active products for the physical-chemical activation of water from showers and water circulators

INVENTOR(S): Legros, Francis R.; Tourman, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 28 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

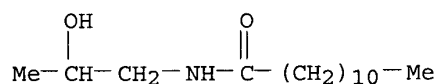
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| DE 2625643 | A1 | 19761230 | DE 1976-2625643 | 19760608 <-- |
| FR 2314312 | A1 | 19770107 | FR 1975-17860 | 19750609 <-- |
| DE 2625644 | A1 | 19770303 | DE 1976-2625644 | 19760608 <-- |
| CH 617643 | A | 19800613 | CH 1976-7220 | 19760608 <-- |
| JP 52020654 | A2 | 19770216 | JP 1976-68209 | 19760609 <-- |
| JP 52024173 | A2 | 19770223 | JP 1976-68210 | 19760609 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | FR 1975-17860 | A 19750609 |

AB The product is a mixture of a binder and an active agent in solid form which will release its active agent to a flowing water stream, as in a shower, garden hose stream or toilet flush. The active agent may be a cosmetic or therapeutic substance; an insect repellent; or a hygienic agent. The binder comprises C10-20 fatty alc. binder hydrogenated oil or fat hardeners, fatty acid alkyl amides, fillers such as talc, starch, ZnO; anionic, cationic or non-ionic wetting agents as soap, quaternary ammonium salts, or fatty esters of sorbitol and mannitol; alginate viscosity altering agents, and solid poly alc. emulsion stabilizers. For example, as weight%; cetyl alc. [36653-82-4], 15%, Comperlan LM (lauric acid monoethanolamide) [142-78-9] 25%, Comperlan LP (lauric acid monoisopropanolamide) [142-54-1] 11%, Comperlan MM (myristic acid monoethanolamide) [142-58-5] 4%, Eumolqin B-3 (cetylstearyl alcohol polyoxyethylene ether) [9005-00-9] with 30 mole ethylene oxide 10%, and desired perfume concentration and color 32% were mixed, and formed into 3 cartridges with solidifying temperature 37/40°. Perfume compns. of this type are less irritating to skin than presently-used formulations because they do no contain alc.

IT 142-54-1
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in binder, for water-spray release of active agents)

RN 142-54-1 HCAPLUS

CN Dodecanamide, N-(2-hydroxypropyl)- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L64 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:573848 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:173848
 TITLE: Applicability of several synthetic pyrethroids
 AUTHOR(S): Fujita, Y.; Yamaguchi, T.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Dep., Sumitomo Chem. Co. Ltd., Takarazuka, Japan
 SOURCE: Aerosol Report (1975), 14(2), 63-8
 CODEN: AERRBV; ISSN: 0001-9313
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English/German

AB D-tetramethrin [7696-12-0], d-resmethrin [10453-86-8], d-phenothrin [26002-80-2], d-allethrin [584-79-2], and pyrethrin were stable when formulated with water for aerosols. Formulations containing a pyrethroid 0.2g, Atoms 300 emulsifier 1.0g, deodorized kerosine 10.0g, and

buffer solution 50.0g had half lives of 1000 days in accelerated storage test at 25 and 40°. The stabilities of the pyrethroids varied with pH of the base liquid between pH 5.8 and 9.2, and the most suitable pH range differed for each compound Chrysanthemoyl chloride [14297-81-5] and chrysanthemic acid [10453-89-1] impurities in the formulations were corrosive to the aerosol container.

L64 ANSWER 21 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:86574 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:86574
 TITLE: Three-phase aerosol spraying system
 INVENTOR(S): Roth, Willi; Schenk, Otto Erwin
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Geigy, J. R., A.-G.
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| US 3694545 | A | 19720926 | US 1963-310493 | 19630920 <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US 1963-310493 | A 19630920 |

AB Dimethoxymethane (I) forms an excellent continuous phase in an aerosol container used for spraying emulsions, especially of insecticides. The mixts. consists essentially of H2O-in-oil emulsions containing the active ingredients. A typical formulation consists of γ -BHC 1.25, 25% pyrethrum extract 2.00, 3,4-(methylenedioxy)-6-propylbenzyl) butyl diethylene glycol ether 2.50, citronella oil 0.25, sorbitan monolaurate 5.00, I 80.00, bentonite 1.00, H2O 108.00, C3H8 37.50, and C4H10 12.50 parts by weight. The 1st 6 ingredients are dissolved in the I and the bentonite is pasted in H2O. The aqueous bentonite suspension is then homogenized with the insecticide solution to give an H2O-in-oil emulsion. This emulsion is placed in an aerosol container and a 1:3 mixture of C4H10 and C3H8 is compressed in and the container shaken briefly to obtain a homogeneous emulsion. Despite the presence of 50% inflammable substances, the spray mist cannot be ignited by an open flame.

L64 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:42779 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:42779
 TITLE: Alcohol-free aerosol compositions containing active ingredients such as pesticides
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc.
 SOURCE: Brit. Amended, 9 pp.
 CODEN: BSXXAH
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| GB 1021886 | | 19710820 | | <-- |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | US | 19620131 |

AB Three-phase, self-propellant, alc.-free aqueous compns. containing active ingredients which may be sprayed into the atmospheric and function effectively as

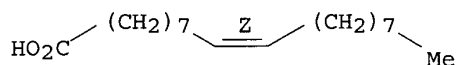
pesticides, such as pyrethrins, lindane (I) [58-89-9], or allethrin [584-79-2], insect repellants, or space deodorants are described. In an example, 2.0% I, 0.3% fragrance, 2.0% Siponic E-2, and 35.7% water are formulated with 50% of isobutane [75-28-5] and 10% of dichlorodifluoromethane [75-71-8], as propellant, to provide ingredients for an aerosol insecticide.

IT 1338-43-8
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (as emulsifiers, for insecticide aerosol compositions)
 RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS
 CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1
 CMF C18 H34 O2

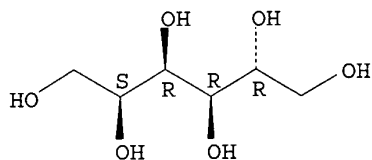
Double bond geometry as shown.



CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
 CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



L64 ANSWER 23 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:491261 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:91261
 TITLE: Stable aqueous aerosol for cosmetics
 INVENTOR(S): Komatsu, Akira; Sakuma, Kenzo; Kunitamura, Etsuo
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takasago Perfumery Co., Ltd.
 SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
 CODEN: JAXXAD
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| JP 45037292 | B4 | 19701126 | JP | 19670714 <-- |

AB In this abstract, W/O = water in oil, O/W = oil in water, and HLB = hydrophile-lipophile balance. W/O type emulsions and O/W type emulsions are mixed to give the

title aerosols. Thus, a W/O **emulsion** prepared from deodorized kerosine 15, butoxide 1.5, **pyrethrin** (20% extract) 1.5, **sorbitan monolaurate** (HLB 8.6) 2, and H₂O 81.2 parts% 30, a O/W **emulsion** prepared from deodorized kerosine 15, poly(oxyethylene) **sorbitan monooleate** (I) (HLB 10) 2, and H₂O 83 parts% 20, and a O/W **emulsion** prepared from deodorized kerosine 15, I (HLB 15) 1.5, **sorbitan monooleate** (HLB 4.3) 0.5, and H₂O 83 parts% 20 g are charged with 30 g liquefied petroleum gas to give an aerosol insecticide. Also described is an aerosol deodorant composition

L64 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:522899 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:122899

TITLE: Stable **water-in-oil**
aerosol pesticide compositions

INVENTOR(S): Soda, Yukio; Baba, Tadashi; Miura, Takashi; Kawajiri, Seizo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Soda Aromatic Co., Ltd.; Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.

SOURCE: Jpn. Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.

CODEN: JAXXAD

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|-------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| JP 44012908 | B4 | 19690610 | JP | 19671030 <-- |

AB An oil-in-water **emulsion** containing 0.5-5% each of mineral oil and a mixed surfactant comprising sorbital fatty acid ester of HLB (**hydrophile**-lipophile balance value) 1-10 and polyethylene glycol fatty acid ester of HLB 8-20 is shaken with 30-70% propellant in a closed container to effect phase inversion, giving the title compns. Thus, an insecticidal aerosol composition was prepared with 20% **pyrethrin** 0.2, a synergist 0.1, DDVP 1, **sorbitan monooleate** 1, polyethylene glycol monooleate 1, kerosine 1, liquid propane 50% by volume, and balance of water.

IT **1338-43-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(stable **water** in **oil** aerosol insecticide formulations containing)

RN 1338-43-8 HCAPLUS

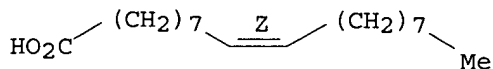
CN Sorbitan, mono-(9Z)-9-octadecenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 112-80-1

CMF C18 H34 O2

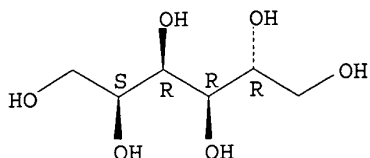
Double bond geometry as shown.



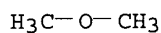
CM 2

CRN 50-70-4
CMF C6 H14 O6

Absolute stereochemistry.



L64 ANSWER 25 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:436339 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:36339
TITLE: Mixtures of aerosol propellants used in the U.S.A.
AUTHOR(S): Bergwein, Karl
SOURCE: Seifen, Oele, Fette, Wachse (1967), 93(4), 95-6
CODEN: SOFWAF; ISSN: 0173-5500
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
AB Mixts. of the standard fluorocarbons P11, P12, and P114, with and without added propane, isobutane, methylene chloride, NO, and H2CO3, and used as aerosol propellants in the U.S.A. for shaving creams, perfumes, dyes, automobile wax **emulsion** polishes, and insecticides, are reviewed with 19 references.
IT 115-10-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(propellants from fluorocarbons and, for aerosols)
RN 115-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN Methane, oxybis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L64 ANSWER 26 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:85079 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:85079
TITLE: **Pesticidal aerosol** compositions
INVENTOR(S): Mailander, Norman G.; Sesso, Louis M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johnson, S. C., and Son, Inc.
SOURCE: U.S., 8 pp. Continuation-in-part of U.S. 3159535
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|------------|------|----------|-----------------|--------------|
| US 3303091 | | 19670207 | US | 19640910 <-- |

AB Pressurized selfpropellant compns. are claimed containing a pesticide, a stable oil-out **emulsion**, a liquid propellant having a sp. gr. lower than the **emulsion**, a liquid propellant formed by

voltatilization of the liquid propellant, and an **emulsifier** containing a polyethoxylated long-chain fatty acid. An example describes the preparation of a polyethoxylated stearic acid. Formulations for insecticides, space deodorants, and decongestants are described, e.g. an insecticide-fungicide containing **pyrethrins** 0.04, piperonyl butoxide 0.20, Vancide-89 0.50, Karathane 0.25, poly(oxyethylene) glycol ester of oleic acid containing 3.8 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of oleic acid 0.80, petroleum distillate 0.16, H₂O 66.05 and isobutane 32% by weight

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